

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty-Two Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 133

ATLANTIC EDITION **

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SAHARA YIELDS TO PLUCKY TRIO IN LIGHT MOTOR

Shifting Sand Conquered in
5½-Day Trip Made in
Narrow-Tired Lorry

CARGO JETTISONED TO LESSEN WEIGHT

Only 24 Miles Covered on
Third Day, Due to Wheels
Breaking Through Crust

Capt. Owen Tweedy, who has
just crossed the Sahara in 5½ days
with two companions in a half-ton
lorry, cables the Monitor an
exclusive story from Algiers. The
trio were welcomed by the Governor
of Algeria, the Mayor, and
the British Consul-General, and
were cheered by crowds for their
remarkably plucky and speedy trip
across the desert.

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY
Special Correspondent of the Monitor in
the Near East

ALGIERS—Crossing the Sahara
desert in 5½ days in a small half-ton
narrow-tired lorry over 850 miles of
shifting sands—for 700 we didn't see
a single human being—affords sufficient
thrill and hardship for the
average adventurous motorist, but
we've proved it can be done.

Our drive under particular conditions,
tiny motor, simplicity of equipment,
and smallness of party, may be
regarded as a pioneer achievement.
It was a struggle against torrid heat,
terrific sand storms, repeated sinking
of the wheels for considerable
depths into miniature dunes and
drifts.

Like Running on Thin Ice

Our progress over the almost
trackless waste depended upon
maintaining a continuous advance
over lightly incrusted sand. It was
like running on thin ice.

On March 13 our modest party left
Rejaf on the upper reaches of the
Nile. On April 30, after seven weeks,
we arrived at Algiers, 5500 miles
accomplished, an average of 130 miles
each running day.

The object of the expedition was to
test the possibilities of a transafrican
route for the ordinary traveler, embarking
on the journey toward Europe without an elaborate or expensive
preorganization of petrol and food supplies, without a professional
mechanic, and with an ordinary
standard designed motor.

The trip was undertaken with a
commercial half-ton lorry belonging
to a London tourist agency, and led
by Capt. Richard Crofton, formerly
of Cooks, with a team consisting
of the Nation's welfare. We refer to
the provision, now made for the
first time, for a survey of unemployment.

In order to realize how radical a
move this is, we have only to recall
that the 1921 Conference on Unemployment,
of which Mr. Hoover was
chairman, found itself constantly
hampered by lack of information.

Every committee of that conference,
every sub-committee, and a single
man.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

ECONOMISTS SEE NEED FOR TRUTH OF EMPLOYMENT

Say Census Bill Provision
for Labor Survey Would
Halt Guesswork

The need for an engineered pros-
perity grows clearer if labor and
capital are to be satisfactorily em-
ployed. Herbert Hoover has pledged
his Administration to put such a
new system of economics into
practice.

An authorized exposition of a
portion of his general plan for sta-
bilizing prosperity was presented to
the Conference of Governors at
New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster,
former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic
foundations of this policy, and specific
ways of applying it, are detailed in
"The Way to Plenty" by
William T. Foster, director of
the Pottas Foundation for Economic
Research, and Waddill
Catching, New York banker.

These analysts have written
18 articles for the Christian
Science Monitor. The ninth appears
today, and will be followed by others
one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and
WADDILL CATCHINGS
Two bills in President Hoover's
program for the extra session of
Congress—providing for the 1930
census and for a reappointed
House membership on the basis of
that census—have just been com-
bined and reported to the Senate.

Under this measure, a few states
will have a smaller number of rep-
resentatives. How such changes will
injure the country, it is difficult to
see. Yet the prolonged discussion of
this matter has overshadowed a section
of the new census bill, which
does have a great deal to do with
so informal an executive. He even declined
to wear a dress suit at his own in-
auguration.

Indeed, "Billy's" simple wardrobe
has never been graced by a "soup and
fish" get-up. And he seems to get
along pretty well without an automobile,
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"What would I do with a dress
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after my cows down home, and there
wouldn't be any sense in buying 'em
just now in Denver."

A quiet, unassuming, twinkling-eyed
little man is this "cowboy" Governor
of Colorado. For more than 50 years
he has been a cattleman, having
started in his youth as an ordinary
cowboy.

50,000 Acres of Grazing
In some sections deposits extend
for miles under the sea, and at one
point are believed to go as far as
the Island of Santa Maria, 30 miles
off shore.

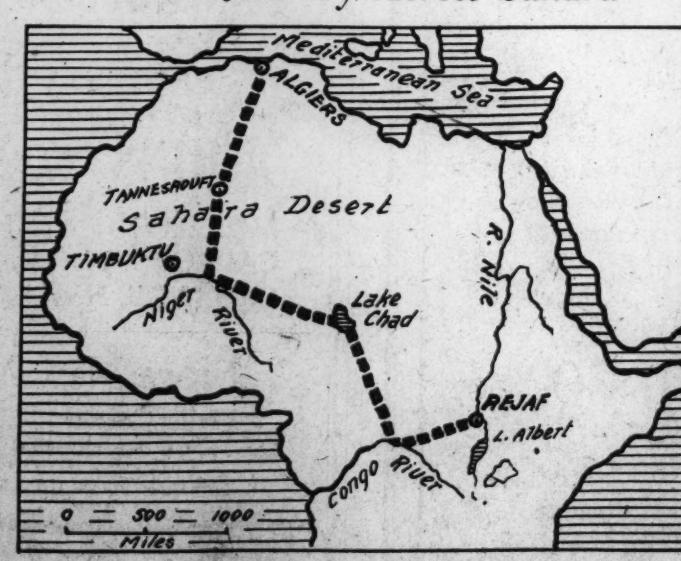
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Upon recommendations of a fed-
eral investigating committee, the
Government in 1928 put into effect
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for Coal Development." Protective
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Modern machinery to be installed
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The greater part of the modern-
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docks large enough for good-
sized ocean steamers to the up-
alongside, with corresponding crane
machinery for handling coal.

Motor Journey Across Sahara



Broken Line Shows the Route From Rejaf, on the Nile, Through the Sahara Desert to Algiers.

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CIGARETTE MEN BOW TO DEMAND FOR CLEAN COPY

Two Posters Displaying
Women Smokers to Be
Taken From Billboards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Two billboard posters
which were protested as especially
objectionable because they depicted
young women smoking, or handling,
cigarettes are no longer circulating,
it is learned from advertising circles
here.

Their model's run having expired,
they have been succeeded by copy
which does not feature the woman
smoker. If any remain it is because
the copy has not yet been posted, it
is claimed.

The change on the part of the
tobacco manufacturers is regarded as
due to the widespread protests made
against a type of advertising which
aims to spread the smoking habit
among young women. Whether the
young woman cigarette user will re-
main off the poster advertisements
and whether she will continue in
printed mediums, such as magazines
and newspapers, it is felt, will de-
pend upon whether or not the public
continues averse to this kind of ad-
vertising practice.

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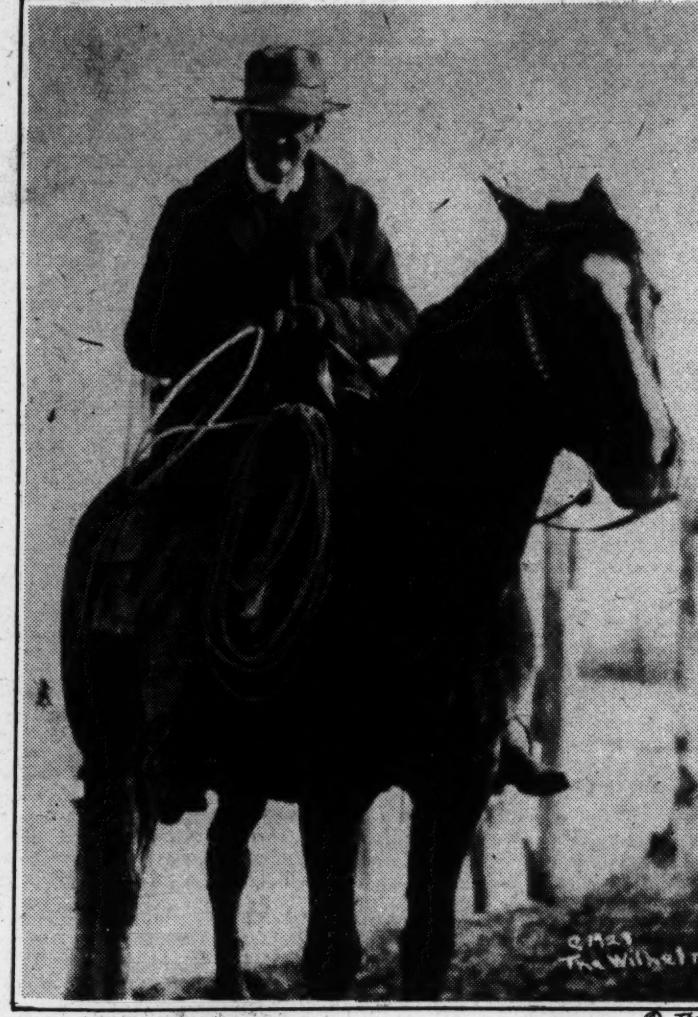
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He Rounds Up Cattle or Political Forces as Required



© The Monitor.



Right—William H. Adams, Governor of Colorado. Left—"Billy" Adams, All Fixed for the Ranching End of His Many Activities.

BILLY' ADAMS INFORMAL, BUT FIRM GOVERNOR

Controls 50,000-Acre Ranch
and Colorado State House
With Equal Ability

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DENVER, Colo.—Being Governor of Colorado is merely a sideline for

"Billy" Adams. It is as plain, com-
radely "Billy" that William H. Adams
is known almost everywhere. Polit-
cal friends and foes down in the San
Luis Valley cow country, where he
hails from, can't bring themselves
around to social amenities for so in-
formal an executive. He even declined
to wear a dress suit at his own in-
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Arms Parley Flounders in Mire of Budgetary Reduction Wrangle

Move Seen Toward Adoption of American Plan of
Publicity for War Material—France Willing
to Yield on Budget Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA (P)—The disarmament
conference moves in troubled waters,
but seems headed toward adoption of
the American suggestion of publicity
for war material.

Count Massigli, French delegate,
told the Preparatory Disarmament
Conference that France would give
way, if necessary, to his proposal for
limitation of land armaments
through the budgetary system.

In announcing this policy of con-
ciliation, he defended the system for
limiting war material by the amount
of money to be spent on them rather
than by limitation by number and
quantity, as the only practicable
method of limitation.

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—The British delegation
is in agreement with the American
proposal for a budgetary limitation
of war material.

Lord Cuschendun, British delegate,
announced that Great Britain
deemed the French proposals of
budgetary limitation a step in the
right direction.

The British delegate strongly op-
posed direct limitation because it
implied international control.

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NEW FINANCIAL ERA BELIEVED TO MENACE SOCIETY

Editor Says Gravest Danger Is Lack of Knowledge of Using Money Wisely

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUNSWICK, Me.—"We are now entering on a new financial age. Just about 100 years ago we entered on a machine age," declared Dr. H. Parker Willis, editor-in-chief of the New York Journal of Commerce, speaking before the Institute of Social Sciences at Bowdoin College, May 2.

"Many have not been aware of this revolution in our world of finance, but there is an increasing interest in the financial realm. We find the bookshop shelves filled with books on investments, banking and finance. In the general transformation which is today in progress, and whereby at present fundamental changes in the popular attitude toward investments are being brought about, the greatest danger we have had to encounter has been, perhaps, the failure on the part of the public to use its funds wisely."

"They have needed the aid of our banks, but they have not received it. The result has been speculative era or debauch, which presents problems and raises dangers considerably threatening those of the moment."

"Many a corporation, and among them not a few of our chief business organizations, have thought it more profitable to devote themselves to speculation and lending, than to purchase of raw materials and the manufacture of the products thereof."

Ring Around a Rosy

"They have, accordingly, with singular enthusiasm set themselves to raising money by placing new securities with the public, and have continued the process by lending the said money back to the public, with which to buy and speculate in the securities which they have issued."

"Thus it has come about that, in almost every part of the United States, many who have no knowledge of the stock market, or of investment problems, now talk learnedly of margins, rights, subscriptions, dividends and the like, and are chiefly concerned to obtain from 'insiders' the information which they think will enable them to join in a 'forward movement' when the time comes and the signal is given for such a consummation."

"And so it has come about that the average prices of securities, which in the past have averaged perhaps 10 times the amount of net earnings, have now reached a stage where they are from 18 to 20 times net earnings, while it has proved possible to obtain a wide distribution of the shares in banks whose earnings are not more than 1% to 2 per cent of the quoted value; while many public utility undertakings that declare no dividends whatever and whose earnings can only be figured by imaginative methods, command high valuations and are eagerly sought by the general public."

What Condition Means

"That this is, from the social standpoint, an unwholesome state of affairs need not be questioned. It

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 5, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



Keep Your Car Looking New

I-SIS users seldom drive dull-looking cars. I-SIS not only polishes easily and quickly, but its lustre is lasting. There is no oily surface left to collect dust — no "gritty" ingredients to scratch the original finish. Try this bottled magic. Learn how nicely your car can shine.

I-SIS AUTO POLISH

Wholesalers
Dealers & Agents
I-SIS offers important opportunities. Write for details.

I-SIS LABORATORIES, INC.
20 Federal Street, New York City
Area for 1-150 at 10c per bottle
If they cannot supply you, mail
for \$1.00 for pint bottle,
or \$2.00 for trial bottle.

Name _____
Address _____
My dealer is _____

tends to take capital away from the local business, the local farm or factory, and to send it to financial centers, where it at once becomes engaged in operations which are enveloped in a mist of financial hopefulness, and which accordingly lose their clarity of outline."

In conclusion, Dr. Willis said: "Just as 100 years ago, the appearance of the factory system was transforming the whole appearance of modern industrial life, so, at the present moment, the alteration in our methods of banking and financing, in our use of savings, in the ownership and let us hope the management of corporate activities is bringing about changes in competition, distribution, and consumption which will make the period in which we are now living of quite equal importance through its transformation of business."

Overloading Said to Be One Cause of Vestris Sinking

Captain Warned Johnson as to What He Entered in Log, Declares Officer

LONDON (AP)—Instructions to be careful what he put in the log book were given him, W. F. Johnson, chief officer of the liner *Vestris* testified at resumption of the Board of Trade inquiry into her sinking last November.

G. P. Langton, counsel for the owners of the *Vestris*, questioned Johnson as to a conversation the chief officer reported he had had with another officer, named Anderson whose duties he had taken over as chief officer. In this conversation Johnson had intimated that Anderson told him to be careful what he put in the log book.

Johnson today said he had made no protest against the statement at the time. Furthermore, he added that Captain Carey had explicitly told him to be careful what he put in the log and that he had then replied that Anderson had spoken to him about that already.

"You are seriously suggesting that Captain Carey meant you to put a false draught in the official log?" asked Mr. Langton.

"Yes," replied Johnson.

Mr. Langton suggested that Johnson had put a wrong construction on what Captain Carey had said and that Captain Carey had merely been cautioning him to be generally careful.

Johnson did not think so, and said he knew well what Captain Carey meant.

Johnson said he thought overloading was one of the causes of the disaster. He could recall no other definite occasion on which a *Lampard* & Holt ship had left below her marks. He testified there had been no pumping of water from the *Vestris* as the ship proceeded out of the harbor.

BUENOS AIRES PUSHES CRIME BELT CLEAN-UP

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The "beer-hall belt" of Buenos Aires, the picturesque sailors' rendezvous, close to the water front, forming an amazing conglomeration of music halls, cafes and bars, is on the sunset trail.

The award will be made "to the most distinguished member of the club, either here or abroad, who, in the opinion of club members has contributed most to the enlargement and enrichment of life." The award will be a bronze plaque and is aimed "increase recognition of and encourage creative work in all fields of endeavor."

The club, now numbering about 2500 men and women, was formed four years ago and the first award will be made for achievement by any club member during any one of these years. Later awards will be based on achievements the year the award is made.

An old-fashioned town meeting has been called for the Town Hall auditorium on May 24, when the member of the club to receive the first award will be named.

BIG BUILDING TO RISE ON SITE OF THEATER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The site of the American Theater, in Eighth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, has just been leased for 88 years by the Bethlehem Engineering Corporation, of which Floyd de L. Brown is president, according to an announcement. The theater will be razed and a 50-story office building erected on the property. The rental, it was said, amounts to more than \$12,000,000.

PEOPLE FAIL TO CASH \$46,127,910 IN BONDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States is holding \$46,127,910 which belongs to persons who have purchased

PRODUCERS ASK CHURCH TO HELP CLEAN UP STAGE

Better Class Drama Called Constructive Ally of Religion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The drama was regarded as a worthy and constructive ally of the church by speakers at the first morning luncheon of the Church and Drama Association and the American Theater Association, just held here.

The organizations, representing a combined membership of 15,000 prominent men and women of the city, interested in encouraging better theatrical productions on the stage and screen, became affiliated recently to work out a unified and stronger program for promoting better class drama.

After hearing Miss Ruth Draper give several of her most popular characterizations, the audience of more than 1000 listened to speeches by Daniel Frohman, producer; Rabbi Nathan Krass, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. George Reid Andrews, executive director of the Church and Drama Association, and others.

The church and the drama should be collaborators rather than antagonists, the speakers asserted. They declared that vigorous public demand for dramatic productions of the finer sort would result in raising the standards of the stage and that the judgment of "competent, educated, sympathetic people" would do more than legal censorship toward that end.

The apathy of the church toward that theater must cease, Dr. Fosdick declared, when it is recalled that millions of boys and girls and men and women are having their thoughts and ideals molded by current motion pictures and plays. "It is time that the better group in the church and the better group on the stage get together and recognize their community of interest," he continued.

Among the guests at the speakers' table were Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of President Harrison; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Bruce Barton, and Dr. Samuel McCrea Cawert, O. H. Cheyney, chairman of the board of directors of the Church and Drama Association, presided.

Club Plans Award to Encourage Art

Town Hallers in New York to Choose One Who Has Done the Best Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The establishment of an annual Award of Merit by the Town Hall Club has just been announced by Francis H. Sisson, president of the organization and vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The award will be made "to the most distinguished member of the club, either here or abroad, who, in the opinion of club members has contributed most to the enlargement and enrichment of life." The award will be a bronze plaque and is aimed "increase recognition of and encourage creative work in all fields of endeavor."

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PEOPLE FAIL TO CASH \$46,127,910 IN BONDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States is holding \$46,127,910 which belongs to persons who have purchased

government securities and who failed to present them for payment when they matured.

It was shown in the monthly statement of the Treasury that on old debts which matured prior to April 1, 1917, there still was outstanding \$1,914,410 while on the Second Liberty Loan bonds of 1927-28 there remained unpaid \$11,012,850.

Amounts of other issues outstanding on which the owners can no longer collect are as follows: \$2,107,500 of Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1928; \$1,774,400 of 4% per cent Victory Notes of 1922-23; \$681,400 of Treasury notes; \$1,439,100 of certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury savings certificates amounting to \$4,177,200.

Cigarette Men Bow to Demand for Clean Copy

(Continued from Page 1)

Stamp taxes aggregated \$46,049,333, an increase of \$12,109,115.

North Carolina, which led the states in paying taxes on tobacco products, raised \$152,941,000 on cigarettes, an increase of approximately \$18,500,000, or \$16,395,504 on manufactured tobacco and snuff, a decrease of approximately \$250,000.

The North Carolina cigar tax decreased approximately \$16,000 to \$47,479.

Pennsylvania, which manufactured more cigars than any other state, paid a cigar tax of \$5,133,398, a decrease of about \$28,000.

The smallest tax paid was by Arizona, which returned 30 cents to the government in the first nine months of the year as a tax on cigarettes. The state, however, paid \$35, a decrease from \$161, as tax on cigars.

Cigarette Vending Banned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Supreme Court at Olympia has just approved an ordinance sponsored by Seattle clubwomen to bar cigarette vending machines from stores, clubs, hotel lobbies and other places where minors might patronize them in violation of the law against selling to children under 21.

BALTIMORE BOY SCOUTS SHOW ATTRACTS MANY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Four thousand Boy Scouts and their leaders participated in a demonstration called the "Boy Scout Trail to Citizenship" which was just held for two days in the Fifth Regiment Armory and attracted approximately 20,000 spectators. The affair was sponsored by the local Rotary Club.

A bridge built by Scouts led to the trail, along which was a log cabin, small bridges, and other woodcraft work. Then the trail led to a typical Indian village where "redmen" did tribal dances and ceremonials. At the end of the trail was a canvas tank where Scouts demonstrated their prowess at diving, swimming and life-saving. Along the route were other Scout demonstrations.

ATLANTIC CITY'S 'GLAD HAND' REVOKES PARKING SUMMONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The "glad hand" of welcome has supplanted a police summons for Atlantic City visitors who inadvertently park their automobiles contrary to traffic regulations, the substitution being made on order of William S. Cuthbert, director of public safety.

Instead of a yellow tag ordering an appearance in recorder's court, often compelling remaining over Sunday, visitors who park in the wrong place will find a blue tag on their cars, welcoming them to the city, but advising them they have parked in violation to the city ordinance.

Boylston at Arlington Boston

• PHONE KENMORE 5350 •

now in progress

the annual
spring underwear sale

SOME pieces copied from French models . . . many pieces are handmade . . . some have hand-work touches . . . slips with low-cut backs for your summer "sun-tan" dresses . . . modern pajama-ensembles and luxurious negligees . . . pieces just made for a trousseau . . . pieces just made for you.

Silk underwear on the second floor

Glovesilk underwear on the street floor

Upon request we shall be glad to send you our new booklet "Investment Management".

Lee, Higginson Trust Co.

50 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

Lee, Higginson Office Building

HOOVER'S LEGAL REFORM PLANS TO EXTEND FAR

Campaign to Speed Justice and Enforcement Takes in Three Angles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, are pressing forward plans to speed up justice and increase law enforcement efficiency on a three-sector front.

Most of the campaign is going on quietly, and plans are being laid for the advance, though there are occasional skirmish indications of the progress of the work, as in the removal of William A. De Groot, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

However, there are 91 federal attorneys in the United States and it is believed comparatively few of them are likely to be removed as a result of the careful survey of their activities now being made by the Department of Justice. The Administration's supervision of their work is taking place.

The three lines on which the problem of improving the methods of American justice are being attacked are as follows:

Working Along Three Lines

First: A careful and analytical survey is being taken of the work of every federal attorney's office throughout the United States, to determine the following facts: Whether the incumbent been efficient, whether present personnel is able to keep abreast of litigation and if not, what steps are required to enable it to catch up with cases.

Second: Examination of plans to transfer the dry unit, or some parts of it, from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

Both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mitchell

publicly expressed approval of this step, but there are many details to be worked out, and legislation is required.

Third: Selection of the members of the national commission which is to be the impartial board of reference to which Mr. Hoover hopes to put up many of the technical problems of reform of criminal procedure.

In view of impatience manifested in some parts of the country at apparent delays in the law-enforcing

campaign, it was said at the Department of Justice that the President's earnestness to assure lasting results is the cause of slow procedure at present. At the same time, all three steps proposed require legislation to a greater or less degree.

Will Await Regular Session

STATE OF SIEGE FOLLOWS RIOTS OF BERLIN REDS

Police in Control After
Serious Street Fighting
of May Day

Serious Communist disorders, occurring at the Mayday demonstration in Berlin, with a number of fatalities in street fighting between the rioters and the police, have ended in a state of siege being declared in the affected districts of the capital. The disturbance, which is said to have been prepared some time before, with assistance from Moscow, is viewed seriously in political circles as involving a plot for the Social Democrats in the Government and an encouragement to the Nationalists. The police are taking every precaution to prevent a spread of the disturbance.

BERLIN (P)—A state of siege has been officially declared in the districts of Neu Kölén and Wedding, where serious Communist disorders took place during the night as an aftermath of the Mayday observance.

Berlin emerged from its second night of Communist rioting with 10 fatalities and at least 130 more or less seriously injured. Many hundreds were under arrest. Property damage was considerable.

At daybreak the police, armed with hand grenades, tear bombs, machine guns, and protected by armored cars, found that the Communists had abandoned the barricades they had built on Hermannstrasse, Neu Kölén, southeastern Berlin.

The street was in ruins. Materials which were to have been used for a subway extension had been worked into the barricades. Paving blocks were torn from trees uprooted, windows smashed, and stores looted for more than a mile.

As persons emerged from the barricaded district they had to throw up their hands and submit to search for weapons, many being hurried off under arrest.

The police have suppressed for three weeks the Communist organ, *Die Rote Fahne* (the Red Flag), which was charged with having aided in inciting the Communists. Both the Socialist Party and the trade unions issued press appeals to workers not to heed the Communist agitation.

By 10 a. m. the constabulary was in absolute control of the affected area, searching houses and making a large number of arrests. Many weapons were confiscated.

Prior to May Day the chief of police had issued a warning that an effort would be made by Russian and German Communists for revolutionary action against the Republic. Police officials declared that the truth of this warning was more than proved by frank statements, both in Russian papers in Moscow and German Communist papers here. They did not, however, accuse the German Government of being a party of inciting the riots.

All the residential and business sections of the city are completely normal and it seems almost incredible that Neu Kölén and Wedding are in a state of ominous unrest.

It is estimated that a total of from 1000 to 1800 workers in various factories in Berlin are striking individually or in groups in response to Communist speeches and posters as a "protest against the conduct of the police."

**"Soviet Germany" Is Slogan
of Communist Rioters**

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Communists here predict further "events" and advocate the establishment of a "Soviet Germany." The disturbances, which had been predicted by them for days beforehand, have now been used by them for violent attacks on the Social Democrats, who head the Reich as well as the Prussian Government and the Berlin police. The Social Democrats naturally are in an awkward position, for they themselves are a party of workers.

The Reds know that they could harm their greatest rival for popularity among the working classes most if they could induce them to attack the workers. The fatality list will serve the Communists as good propaganda material for a long time.

It is quite generally believed here that the Communist leaders were encouraged, if not incited, by Moscow to stage a big fight in Berlin. The disturbances were caused principally by youths and riffraff. They received support from a host of unemployed and many underpaid workers in the district. Serious workers kept away from the fighting.

The police dealt with the crowds roughly and often too vigorously, it is a question who will profit most by the affair—the Reds or Nationalists. The latter have been waiting for a long time for such an incident, which they interpret to their followers as the predicted coming of Bolshevism.

**NEW YORK SHRINERS
ELECT COUNCIL STAFF**

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Charles T. Northup of Syracuse is new president of the

SALADS
Now's the time. Make a dressing
of oil and vinegar seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

Shelled Pecans (No. 5)
We will send you by prepaid post or express, on same day they are shelled, 2½ lbs. pecans for \$2.10; 5 lbs. for \$4.00; 10 lbs. for \$7.00; 25 lbs. for \$18.00. Established 1888. References: Bradfords, R. G. Dun, American First National Bank, WILLIAM N. ARCHER NUT CO., P. O. Box 577, Oklahoma City.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Vancouver Daily Province
is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by fathers, mothers and the children with enthusiasm.
The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home devoted to public service.

New York State Shrine Council, composing every Shrine Temple in the Empire State.

Other officers, just chosen at a meeting in Rochester, are: First vice-president, Frank A. Schmidt; second vice-president, H. C. Clark, Buffalo; third vice-president, Arthur H. Lee, New York City; fourth vice-president, Wiley H. Wilson, Rochester; secretary, W. H. N. Stowell, Troy; treasurer, Nordin J. Shambrook, Albany. Clifford H. Bradt of Brooklyn, retiring president, received a jewel of the order from the council.

**Eastern Roads
Cut Grain Rates
to Aid Farmers**

Backed by Hoover in Plan
to Move Surplus Before
New Crop Comes In

WASHINGTON (P)—A farm relief plan consisting of reduced freight rates on grain has been adopted by presidents and traffic executives of eastern railroads at the suggestion of the Hoover Administration.

The purpose of the reduction, a statement issued after the meeting on May 2, said, is to assist farmers in disposing of the surplus grain left over from last season before the new crops are placed upon the market.

Subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroad representatives decided to lower the freight rate on export grain from Buffalo to the North Atlantic seaboard 2 cents a bushel, the rail reshipping rate from Chicago to New York from 22½ cents per 100 pounds to 17 cents, and lower the rate between St. Louis and New York from 26½ cents per 100 pounds to 20 cents.

Permission will be sought from the Commerce Commission to make the new rates effective on short notice, and no difficulty is expected in obtaining approval. The proposed rates would be discontinued Sept. 30.

After the decision was announced, it was stated at the White House that Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture and Secretary Lamont of the Commerce Department had been active in attempting to obtain lower rates from the eastern carriers with the approval of President Hoover.

It was said at the White House that there is a 150,000,000 bushel carry-over of wheat from last season. Of this amount 50,000,000 bushels was said to be in Kansas, a like amount in Minnesota and the two Dakotas and the remainder scattered through the rest of the wheat belt on farms and in warehouses.

A bumper wheat crop was declared to be in prospect this season, and President Hoover and his Administration were represented as wanting to let the surplus out of the country before the new crop is thrown upon the market.

One effect of the announced reduction in eastern export rates, traffic experts said, will be to equalize approximately the export charges through both Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The Senate Agriculture Committee conducted a hearing on the southern food condition.

The Senate Judiciary Committee continued discussion of Secretary Mellon's status.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee decided to conduct a hearing on the bill to set up a federal communications commission.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee decided to call more witnesses on Oscar Colquitt's nomination to the Board of Mediation.

Representative Tilson of Connecticut, Republican House leader, attacked the debenture plan as "direct subsidy."

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Curtis D. Wilbur, former Secretary of the Navy, to be Judge of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals; of Charles McK. Saltzman of Iowa and William D. L. Starbuck of Connecticut to the Radio Commission, and Lawrence M. Judd as Governor of Hawaii.

Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, has reintroduced his bill to deny second class mailing privileges to a newspaper held under common ownership with another newspaper. It would apply only to newspapers hereafter bought under common ownership.

"This was indicated by the comment of E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when shown the dispatch from Washington announcing the American grain rate cut, just before he left Toronto for Montreal."

**Good Supper Ears
\$750,000 Building**

C. H. K. Curtis Tells How He
Was Promised to Add to
Drexel Institute

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The new engineering building—the gift of Cyrus H. K. Curtis to Drexel Institute, dedicated—was made possible because the donor once took supper at the institute.

"I would like to explain," said Mr. Curtis, addressing the gathering at the dedication ceremonies, "why I became so interested in Drexel Institute. After supper here I saw great crowds of young people leaving their classes and I reflected that these young people were giving up their

Getting "Wrinkles" on Milkers From a "Dairy Special"



Inspired by its "Good Neighbor" policy to show farmers along its lines how to improve their dairy herds, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just sent out a Better Dairy Site Special to cover its entire system. During the three weeks the train is in operation it will stop at 33 communities in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The train

consists of 10 cars, and is the best ever sent out by the company for such a purpose. At each stop there are lecture demonstrations on improved practices of selecting, breeding, feeding and care of live stock. Motion pictures are shown and illustrated talks are given by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges.

Evenings and their pleasures to come, here and study. Certainly, they seemed worthwhile people to help. That is why we have this building today."

Curtis Hall cost \$750,000. It contains mechanical, electrical, chemical, civil, and municipal engineering laboratories of the most modern type. In addition to class rooms, drawing rooms and a large museum, it is of steel and concrete, four stories high, with foundation provision for four additional stories when the need for them arises.

With Congress
Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Senate continued debate on the farm bill debenture provision.

The House Ways and Means Committee Republicans continued work on the tariff bill.

The Senate Agriculture Committee conducted a hearing on the southern food condition.

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**KELLOG ENTERTAINED
ON LEAVING LONDON**

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Frank B. Kellogg participated in an honorary bazaar of the Middle Temple, in a picturesque medieval ceremony on May 1. The occasion was "Grand Day" banquet in the Middle Temple Hall.

The proceedings included a procession up the Great Hall—hundreds of law students standing at attention.

Mr. Kellogg also visited the House of Commons where he was shown around by James H. Thomas, ex-Dominions Secretary.

"I would like to explain," said Mr. Curtis, addressing the gathering at the dedication ceremonies, "why I became so interested in Drexel Institute. After supper here I saw great crowds of young people leaving their classes and I reflected that these young people were giving up their

EXPERTS DEBATE MOBILIZATION OF REICH BONDS

Secrecy Surrounds Figures
on Annuities Said to Have
Been Offered

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Formal announcement as to whether experts are able to present a unanimous report proposing a settlement of the reparations problem is scheduled for May 6, almost exactly three months after their initial meeting.

The issues which are especially engrossing at present relate to that unconditional portion of the German debt which can be readily commercialized, and the German request for a protection clause applicable to the postponable part of payments.

Mobilization of German bonds is a sine qua non of any agreement, the French declare, and Germans press equally hard for protection to cover the new debts. The experts are to advise at any time in the future which might prevent them fulfilling their obligations during that period.

The greatest secrecy surrounds the new set of figures which are commonly supposed to have been put forward by the experts desiring to guard against such legerdemain as followed presentation of the Allied and German memoranda.

Meanwhile work is continuing on the bulk of the report, putting on the finishing touches of which may take experts some little time longer even after a fixed decision on what figures are to be contained in the report is arrived at.

One reason for delay in announcing results is the absence of Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France, and chief French delegate, who has left to take part in municipal elections. This has drawn attention to an interesting feature of French politics and indicates how strongly attached many leaders of thought in Paris are to their respective localities throughout the country. This interlocking of local and national interests helps explain why, when national policies are at

stake, the country as a whole responds with such unanimity.

Some member of the Moreau family has been for generations Mayor of a small town in Isere department and Emile Moreau himself now holds this position for which he is a candidate for re-election. Roughly 150 senators and 250 deputies of the French Parliament hold municipal mandates as well.

Germans Much Interested
in Number of Memoranda

BERLIN (P)—The question whether two or three memoranda will be drawn up if the reparations conference in Paris finally fails, is considered by German official circles much more important than the new discussions of figures which have been going on between Owen D. Young, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and their colleagues.

The Associated Press has learned from a well-informed source that publication of two memoranda would signify, in the opinion of German officials, the grouping of all the creditor nations against Germany. Three memoranda would mean division of the experts into a group composed of United States and Japan, a group including the rest of the creditors and Germany herself as a third.

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tornadoes here, and several other places in the south and central parts of the United States on May 2.

From Clinchport, Va., and near-by towns, ambulances, supplies and searchers were sent to this place and the Southern Railway converted one of its trains at the station in Clinchport into a relief camp, whence those who had further help are taken to Bristol, Tenn.

Response to calls for help in other places is reported as adequate to the need. Among the places mentioned are Culpepper, Va.; Embreeville, Tenn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Columbus, O., and scattered points in Alabama, Georgia, Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas.

**Some New Jersey Farmers
Taxed 63 P. C. of Incomes**

**Survey Reveals Increases Ranging Up to
Almost 300 Per Cent—Many Reasons Given**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A. G. Waller, economist for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, says some farmers have paid as high as 63 per cent of their net incomes to the tax collector.

This was the percentage that 26 dairy and general farms in Mercer County had to deduct from their 1925 profits, according to Mr. Waller's report. Their farms, with an average capitalization of \$21,000, made an average net income of \$492 before taxes and interest on investment were deducted. Of this amount, \$309, or 63 per cent, went for taxes, leaving \$183 to pay interest on the investment.

These data show

HOMES SAVED FOR OWNERS BY NEW NOTE PLAN

Pennsylvania Real Estate Men Refinance Loans Without Charge

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA.—The small home owner who has got "back" in his payment, or who faces foreclosure when a mortgage note falls due, has found a friend in a newly organized body of real estate men and financiers in this city. Through its activities many homes already have been saved for their owners and its scope is enlarging to such proportions that it may have to be organized on a more extensive scale.

Investigators for the Real Estate Board of the Pennsylvania League of Building and Loan Associations found that scores of men and women, especially those just embarking with small families on a home ownership voyage, have met with some difficulty, or through ignorance of finance methods, have piled up too many encumbrances on their homes. When payments come due and they are unable to meet them, they are faced with the possibility of a sheriff's sale.

Notice of this, the investigators found, reduced the small owners to a state of panic and in their distress they have been ready, in some cases, to walk out and leave the house to whatever financial fate may follow, although instances were recorded where owners had insisted considerably in the property.

The owner of a Germantown house had virtually abandoned his property because he could not make

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LYCEUM Theatre, W. 45 St. Tues. 8:30
Mts. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
"MEET THE PRINCE"
A. A. Milne's New Comedy
Basil SYDNEY—Mary ELLIS
"MILNE'S HOLIDAY". 100 Cassettes
200 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 45th St.
Mts. Thurs. and Sat. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. SHERIFF

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY
Imperial Theatre, 45th St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
"HOLIDAY"
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45th St. Tues. 8:30
Mts. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
CASINO 30th and Broadway. Evng 8:30
Matines, Wed. and Sat. 2:30
THE PERFECT MUSICAL PLAY

MUSIC in MAY Company of 100. Male Chorus of 60.
"BETTER THAN THE STUDENT PRINCE"

MOROSCO Theatre, 45th W. B. Tues. 8:30
Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
John Drinkwater's Comedy

BIRD in HAND Original Cast, after a year in London

BOSTON

COPLEY Even. 8:30
Tues. Thurs. Sat. 2:30
Limited engagement only
E. CLIVE PRESENTS
GRANT MITCHELL
in the sparkling comedy
"ANDREW TAKES A WIFE"
By William H. Cotton

BOSTON GARDEN Last Times TOMORROW
WILL BE EXHIBITED UNDER CANVAS
IN BOSTON OR SURROUNDING TERRITORY THIS YEAR.

RINGLING BROS. & BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS Featuring Hugo Ziekin's "The Human Projectile". Shot from Monster Cannon

Twice Daily 2 & 8. Doors open 1 & 7
1500 Seats 75c—25c. Box Seats 1 & 7
Choice Box Seats \$1.50—\$2.00—\$2.50
Children Under 12 Half Price to Res. Seats Afternoons Except Saturday
Tickets at GARDEN and FILENE'S

MAJESTIC EVERY EVENING AT 8:30
Matinee Daily (Except Sun.) at 2:30

WARNER BROS. present
THE SUPER VITAPHONE SPECTACLE

DOLORES COSTELLO
IN NOAH'S ARK WITH GEORGE O'BRIEN
VITAPHONE PRESENTS

EVES. 50c to \$1.50—Mat. 50c to \$1.00

RESTAURANTS

CONCORD, N. H.

LUNCH OR FEAST
Nardini's
ALWAYS OPEN
CONCORD, N.H.

CONCORD, N. H.

TRAPS TO CATCH SPEEDING CARS CALLED MENACE

Building of Highways for Faster Motors Urged at Good Roads Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Speed traps in which touring motorists get legally enmeshed were condemned and better highways suited to higher speed traffic, were urged at the United States Good Roads Association's convention here.

"Speed traps where officers, anxious for fees, lay in wait for their victims who more often than not are tourists unfamiliar with the local regulations, constitute in some parts of the country one of the gravest menaces possible to promotion of friendly relations with the touring public," declared Thomas B. King of Memphis, state director of the association. "Such traps must be eradicated if our highway system is to reach its highest end of usefulness."

"Build highways for faster automobiles, for faster cars are sure to come," was the plea of Mrs. Charles Townsend of Washington, D. C. Her appeal followed the declaration of Floyd A. Allen, assistant to the president of the General Motors Company, that hard-surfaced highways, now the boast of highway builders, will be as obsolete as 30-pound railroad rails by 1932.

Must Remove Curves

"Highways must go through the same evolution as did railroads," he declared. "Construction must withstand an enormous amount of high speed travel under all weather conditions. Sharp turns and curves must be taken out or banked so as not to retard speed. Grades must be cut down, bottle-neck bridges and viaducts widened, towns and cities skirted on the edges by our through highways, in order to avoid urban traffic."

The same eight-mile-an-hour horse and buggy ideas that held back automobile development for years are holding back our highways now. They wind in and out over hills and across narrow bridges, forgetting the automobile entirely."

Allen described the future main arteries as boulevards, with the "hot dog eyers" largely removed, with trees and shrubbery added for beautification and with separated lanes for fast and slow travel.

Ask More for Roads

"We've got to teach the business value of beautification before we do that, however," he pointed out.

In passing a resolution asking that federal road aid appropriations be doubled to reach \$150,000,000, the association heard Charles H. Brough, formerly Governor of Arkansas, declare this would be the possible farm

relief. The convention also went on record formally urging federal assumption of the Bankhead National Highway.

W. W. Brandon, formerly Governor of Alabama, was unanimously re-elected president of the United States Good Roads Association and Oklahoma City was chosen for the 1930 convention.

New Step Sought in Conference on Calendar Change

Hoover Asked to Propose International Meeting or Accept Participation in One

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—American participation in an international movement to simplify the calendar is urged in a new resolution introduced in the House by Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The resolution recommends that President Hoover propose an international conference for the purpose or accept, on behalf of the United States, an invitation to participate in one. "An international movement to change the calendar is already in progress and appears to be strongly supported by public opinion in the United States," Mr. Porter pointed out, referring to the undertaking begun by the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce in 1922 to ascertain if public opinion in the various countries favored calendar change.

In this country the National Committee on Calendar Simplification has completed its task, having received hundreds of resolutions and declarations from leading organizations favoring calendar change and the participation of the United States in an international conference.

Mr. Porter finds evidences of favorable sentiment also in the large number of communications he has received and from the testimony given at hearings on the calendar resolution introduced by him at the last session of Congress.

The new resolution cites the action of the Pan-American conference at Havana last year in recommending that the 21 Pan-American countries prepare for an international conference to determine the best method of calendar revision.

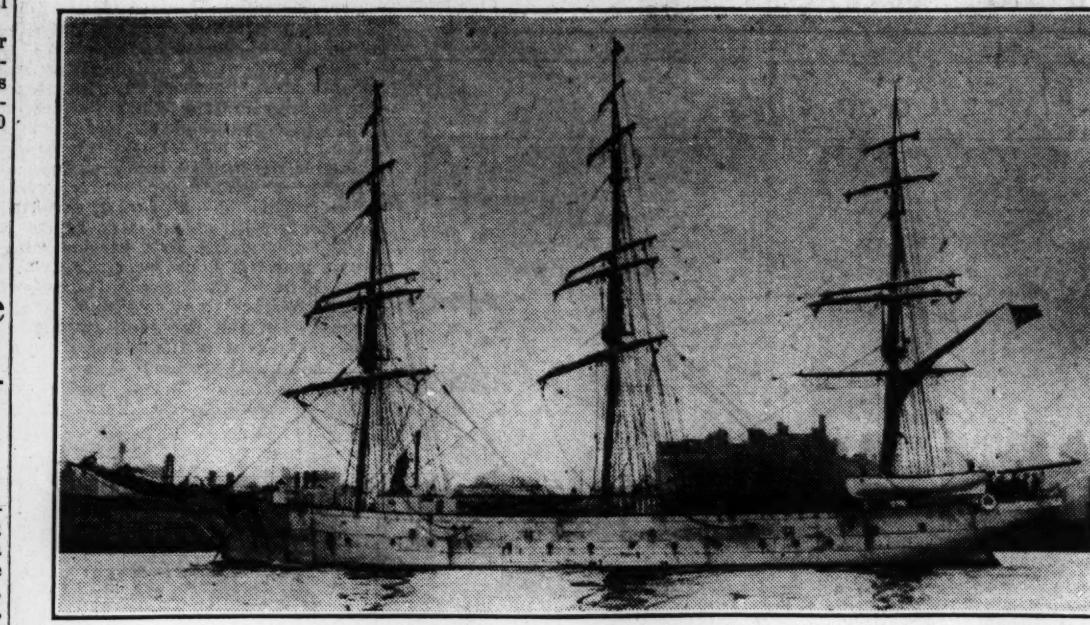
\$145,000 BID REFUSED FOR PORTLAND VASE

LONDON (P)—The famous Portland vase, offered at Christie's auction rooms today, was withdrawn after 29,000 guineas (about \$145,000) had been bid, the reserve price not having been reached.

It had been thought that the price for the unique vase might possibly reach £100,000 (approximately \$500,000). The opening bid was 10,000 guineas (about \$50,000), which sum mounted rapidly to 29,000 guineas and there halted.

"The campaign is being carried on through the frequent application of short lessons. Our radio announce-

Up, My Hearties, and Man the Yards



It has flowed at the point of failure that it elongated slightly where the break occurred," it was explained by Dr. Eugene C. Bingham, professor of chemistry at Lafayette College, chosen temporary chairman of the new society. "Our aim is to learn the fundamental principles which caused or permitted this flow."

A new control method designed to enable beet sugar manufacturers to realize bigger yields in their "bad years" perfected a week ago by Ohio State University authorities, was announced before the convention of the American Chemical Society.

Thirty-six winners in the national prize essay contest for 1928 to 1929 were announced. Seventeen are women, more than 50,000 essays were submitted to the prize essay committee. The prizes range from \$500 to \$200 and aggregate \$12,000.

Chemical Trades Take New Place in United States

Both in Raw Materials and in Finished Products It Shows Remarkable Growth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Tremendous changes in the world market for chemicals have taken place while the American chemical industry has developed from relative insignificance to great importance. These changes have been both in markets and in sources of raw materials, with development of a large market with the Far East and South America.

These changes are discussed by A. H. Swift, of the Commerce Department's chemical division.

Europe, he points out, has always been both the largest market for American chemical products and the chief source of supply for chemicals. At the beginning of the present century Europe took nearly 70 per cent of our exports and supplied nearly 71 per cent of our imports. Today these percentages have dropped to 41 and 50 per cent respectively.

Once the United States was a heavy importer of sulphur. Now it ships abroad more than 800,000 tons a year. Dyestuff exports are also up, now reaching 27,000,000 pounds a year.

American chemical exports now total close to \$200,000,000 annually, of which more than \$75,000,000 worth goes to Europe. The United Kingdom is the foremost market, with Germany ranking second, especially in coal tar products, in which it is now our greatest single customer.

He Who Runs a Car May Read New Street Sign, Tests Show

Ideal Type Discovered by Municipal League in Campaign to Do Away With Diminutive Placards, Faintly Lettered

that otherwise would be very pleasant.

Messrs. Post and McCaffrey explained tests which were made to determine the style and size of letters most suitable. One had three-inch gold letters upon a sanded, dull black background. The second was the same as the first except the letters were half an inch higher, and the third was made of slate and with enamel with letters four inches high. This type is known as the New York sign. Tests were made and it was found that sign No. 1 was visible from a distance of 208 feet; No. 2, from 332 feet, and No. 3, from 155 feet.

The authors point out, as a result of their extensive study of the subject, that the ideal, really efficient street signs "should tell the driver when he is approaching the street into which he wishes to turn, whether he should turn right or left, or that he is approaching the block in which he wishes to stop, and they should give him this information in ample time for him to regulate his speed to warn following traffic." Any information the motorist desires to obtain about the best hotel to stop at, where there is a good movie, where he can buy balloons for the children, visit the house where George Washington slept, stood, sat down or ate, and so on, can be put to be had from the traffic policeman.

The ideal sign, the authors say, has the following characteristics: Height of letter "M" to be four inches, width of stroke to be four-fifths of an inch. Dullest possible background should be sanded black slate. (That word is all right. Look it up.) Brightest possible reflecting letter, nonfarnishing gold leaf or (b) prismatic glass when more economically developed. It should project over roadway, semaphore fashion, with 14½ feet of clearance and if two signs are on a post, turn outward.

CONCERT FOR NEGRO CHILDREN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—A series of five concerts for Negro children will be given by the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra next season, according to an announcement just made by the Municipal Department of Music here.

California Opens Campaign to Help Safety of Public

Motorist and Pedestrian Alike to Be Taught Proper Conduct for Permanent Results

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—A safety campaign for the whole public has been organized and set in motion throughout this State by the California Committee on Public Safety, which will bring to the motorist and pedestrian the carefully planned directions of safety experts who have for many years helped to prevent accidents on rail lines and in industry.

Motoring organizations, state and city officials and departments, railroads, civic, safety and legislative organizations and other bodies interested in the movement have joined in forming the committee, which is functioning through newspaper and billboard advertising, the radio and motion pictures. Ralph W. Robinson, executive secretary of the San Francisco Traffic-Survey Committee and a member of the safety body's executive committee, said:

"The campaign is being carried on through the frequent application of short lessons. Our radio announce-

ments are short, interesting and frequent. In the motion picture theaters, through the co-operation of Allied Amusement Industries of California, slides are being shown picturing the right and wrong way to behave in traffic, and giving rules of safety.

"The idea of the committee is to keep the campaign continuous, centralized and on a sound basis. We aim to minimize effort and expense, and at the same time accomplish lasting results. We are also backing a bill in the Legislature calling for compulsory safety education in all public schools, and carrying a \$15,000 appropriation for materials to make the course effective."

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL PLAN AIDS MISSISSIPPI

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Unraveling secrets of those natural forces which produce "flow" in seemingly stable substances, and applying such knowledge to prevent breakage of metallic glass brought into being the Society of Rheology, formed at the meeting of the American Chemical Society here.

The layman knows that water, milk and other liquid substances flow, as when poured out of a pitcher. But the rheologists go farther and declare that "flow" is a property of all material substances—even steel, glass or cement.

"If a bridge falls, you will find that

Men Who Find 'Flow' in Iron Form Society

Rheologists See Flaws in Girders—Chemists Aid Beet Sugar Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—What 15 years' effort has accomplished in education for rural communities in Mississippi is emphasized by W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education. Ninety per cent of the white rural school children in Mississippi, he says, now receive their instruction in consolidated schools, only 10 per cent attending the old-fashioned one and two-teacher schools.

The value of these schools, according to Mr. Bond, is shown by an increase of more than 500 per cent in the number of four-year high school graduates in Mississippi in the past seven years.

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"If a bridge falls, you will find that

BOSTON

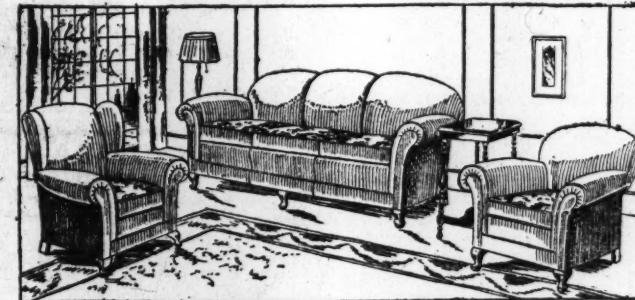
FERDINAND'S

"BLUE STORE"

NEEDHAM

An old New England institution founded in 1869 by Frank Ferdinand—a typical Yankee mariner of the 60's, and a pioneer in America's furniture industry—who at once established the firm's well known policy of Satisfaction Guaranteed. This institution is still owned and managed by the Ferdinand family, with the same intelligent, courteous Sales personnel—many 15 to 35 years at Ferdinand's, who welcome an opportunity to serve you with dependable Quality and Value.

INVENTORY SALE OF FINE FURNITURE



A Delightfully Comfortable Suite

Large size sofa, handsome high-back wing chair and club chair. Fine quality mohair with outside backs of velour to match, web construction, choice of reversible cushions. The regular Ferdinand unlimited guarantee. Sale \$179



A Wonderful Dining Room Value

Beautiful 8-piece suite of walnut veneers in combination with other cabinet woods. Extra size table with automatic disappearing leaves, 5 side chairs and arm chair upholstered in your choice of leather or tapestry and large size buffet with lined silver drawer—dust-proof construction, oak interiors, center drawer guides. Sale price \$129



Hardwood Refrigerator

\$19.75

White enamel lined. Ample ice capacity. Specially priced for this sale.



3-Pc. Attractive Stick Reed Sets

Just in time to dress up your sun room. They are all newest designs and beautifully finished and upholstered in your choice of cretonnes. Comfortable cushion seats. Choice of colors. Sale price \$32.75



Metal Bed

\$6.75

Beautiful walnut finish. Comes in all regular sizes. A wonderful value.



Cedar Chest

Walnut—Cedar lined. 44 inches wide, console type. Certified moth proof.

\$27.50



100 Odd Pieces

Including Odd Vanities, Odd Dressers, Odd Vanity Benches, Odd Chiffoniers, Odd Tables, and Odd Bedding.

to be sold at

1/2 Price and less

Original price tags on each piece showing actual savings.



"THE BLUE STORE"

FERDINAND'S

FOUNDED BY FRANK FERDINAND IN 1869

At Dudley Street Terminal, Boston

And Opposite Needham Theatre, Needham, Mass.

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

Two Reasons Why

Ferdinand's values are better. Because we own our large buildings, located out of the high rent district. No landlord to profit. No high rents to pay.

and here's the long and the short of it for

\$35

the suit at the left is of knitted tweed with a matching zephyr sweater with sleeves. The long coat is so smart with its belt and can be worn over other sports clothes as well . . .

the one at the right is of tweed with a lovely silk blouse in pale shades and a side pleated skirt on a bodice top . . . while the short jacket is a knockout . . .

second floor—main store

BOSTON

AIRFIELDS SEEK COVETED TITLE OF ENTRY PORT

Rigid Requirements Set by Three Departments of Federal Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The designation of "Airport of Entry" for clearance of airplanes and passengers to and from foreign countries is soon to be as sought after as the "sterling" brand on silverware. Only airports which meet rigid requirements of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor departments are to be so designated, according to regulations just announced.

More than two score airports in all sections of the United States, principally those close to the border or at strategic points on the coasts, where planes make their first stops in the United States in trips from foreign countries, have applications pending.

Only about 12 airports will be so designated, however, it was indicated here, and this will mean that customs and immigration officers will be assigned to them to supervise arrival and clearance of planes and goods, and the entry of aliens.

These airports will be required to provide offices for the customs and immigration services, and a loading platform from which planes destined for foreign countries may take off. They also will be required to charge service rates approved by the Department of Commerce, and to permit non-licensed planes and pilots to operate in and out of the field.

Business Puts Shoulder Back of Peace Move

(Continued from Page 1)

the five-day convention. This was the speech of Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company.

He argued that credit inflation is the result of rapidly expanding loans of surplus funds made by investment trusts and corporations to the call money market, and that the solution is in some form of control, legislative or voluntary, within the call loan market of the New York Stock Exchange.

Invisible Money Market

Regulation for a new "invisible money market" that has grown up with widespread stock speculation was urged by Mr. Ayres. He contended that surplus funds from corporations were being diverted into the call loan market where they have brought a new kind of credit use inflation, responsible for the rise in the paper value in stocks, and of consequent speculation.

For example, Mr. Ayres said, a man or woman who bought shares in an investment trust or other corporation might unwittingly take part in this movement. The investment trust would take the money, he said, and put it in the call loan market, raising the paper value. It could buy securities at lower prices.

To Have Own Farm Board

On agriculture, it decided to name its own committee to follow developments of legislative projects now before Congress.

On the merchant marine it advocated withdrawal of government competition and the continuation of a reduced shipping board to carry on the regulation of shipping in its relation to the public.

The chamber also asked repeal of the national origins clause of the Immigration Act, and deplored efforts to minimize the power of federal courts, or to limit the discriminatory power of judges.

It likewise advised uniformity of aeronautical legislation among the states and construction of airports, where the nations in question requested such services.

Regarding cable service in the Pacific Ocean, the chamber said: "There is no improvement in transpacific facilities to permit more complete press messages upon important subjects."

"That there may be improvement in such facilities, we request the Government of the United States to make representations to the Chinese Government for the purpose of obtaining equality of American companies with the companies of other countries in rights heretofore granted by China relating to press messages, which rights expire in 1930."

"The modern business man is a

success or failure, largely depending on how much he applies natural science to his business," declared Mr. Kettering. Research, he said, is instrumental in producing change, and it is largely responsible for the recent alterations in models and designs of automobiles. The only product of the research man is change.

The fundamental force which changes business is quite simple. It is the younger generation—the fact that the United States has 25,000,000 new people every 10 years. Their views are new, Mr. Kettering said, their tastes are new, their likes are new—and emphasizing waves of other peoples' progress sweep over the unchanging man, he said, and wash him out. One thing that distinguishes the United States from the rest of the world is not its taste, he said, but its ability to absorb changes rapidly.

With Mr. Kettering at the chamber sessions were 13 other motor executives, headed by Roy D. Chapin, Hudson Motor Company, composing the contact committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Transportation Board Urged

Following a call upon President Hoover, this committee issued a statement, advocating creation of a "National Transportation Board" by the Government to study and correlate facts of air, rail, water and highway relations in the interest of the traveling and shipping public. They forecast a shipment of 1,000,000 motor vehicles to 104 foreign countries from the United States this year. At the same time they backed larger road funds from the Government, service of federal engineers to aid South American countries, and support for the Inter-American Highway, linking the United States with 20 American republics.

Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, recommended complete suspension of all immigration into the United States from Mexico and New World countries as well as Europe, in a discussion before the general session of the Chamber.

Public Wants No Immigration

"The public wants no more immigration," he said, "the population of the United States is increasing now at the rate of one every 20 seconds, three a minute, 180 an hour, 1,500,000 a year. What are you going to do about it? You cannot solve this question simply because some people think they can bring in a little cheaper labor."

Referring to a resolution before the chamber advocating repeal of the national origins law, Mr. Johnson said: "The resolution is as silent as can be on the Mexican invasion, the retaking of Texas by peaceful invasion. Mr. Cool states, naturally rests on the satisfactory preliminary flights of the planes. Their success will mean that the Luft Hansa will order three more Romans. The regular transatlantic passenger service is expected to begin before the fall of 1930."

USELESS TO ASK EDUCATION COST, DR. LITTLE SAYS

Intangible Asset and Cannot Be Reduced to Cash, He Tells Chamber

The great American tendency to ask the cost of everything measures the progress of education, asserted Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, at a members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, May 2, where he spoke on the relationship between higher education and business.

Cost of education, he said, can only be measured by the gross cost, or the outlay, and then in a most inadequate way. The net cost is the balance between expenditures and the returns on the money invested.

He pointed out, but that is impossible to measure. Efforts to find the cost of education per student hour, which are frequently made, are useless and any arbitrary figures arrived at are artificial at best, he declared. It involves the value of time used, and time means different things in value and output, when applied to the various phases of educational work.

Education, he said, is an intangible asset which cannot be reduced to figures. He referred to the proposal of John D. Rockefeller that each college student be required to pay the full cost of his education, to impress him with the value of it. This idea, said Dr. Little, sets an erroneous value on education, and, if a college charges \$300 a year for tuition, it would appear to the student that such a figure was the cost, whereas it is nowhere near it. Education costs, he said, cannot be treated with arithmetical precisionness.

Business can look vocational training squarely in the eye, said Dr. Little, asking if the business world wanted men trained to fit a specific niche in the present scheme of things, or to have a broader vision and be able to look ahead. Vocational phases of education are best learned on the field of achievement itself, he said, pointing out that the colleges can help, but that the students do not learn practical things without actual experience.

Dr. Little advocated closer relationship between college presidents and alumni, and praised the man who does the unusual and who will get an education by a new method of approach, although college presidents prefer the orderly professor who follows rules rigidly without disturbance to anybody and who does not bring up new problems to keep the head of the college awake when he does sleep.

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British Columbia's Visitors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Almost 1,000,000 motor passengers passed through various customs ports into British Columbia during 1928. Of these more than 500,000 came into the Province over the Pacific Highway alone while thousands of Americans entered over highways entering the Province at interior points or came by ocean ferry to Victoria and Vancouver Island.

"The solution for the problem," he said, "is some form of control, legislative, voluntary, or a combination of both in the call loan market of the New York Stock Exchange."

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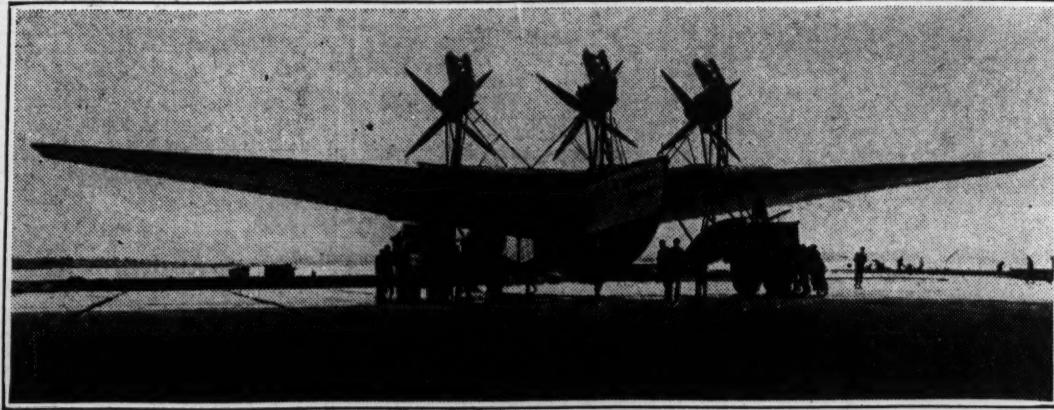
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AVIATION

First Flying Ocean Liner



The Rohrbach Romar flying boats are probably the world's largest types of seaplanes. They have a boat hull of very narrow beam in proportion to depth, side floats furnishing the lateral stability which the hull itself lacks. The hull is flat sided and flat topped. Duralumin is used throughout, except for the highly stressed fittings and bolts and certain struts, such as those used in the wing floats and to support the engine. The body is under and suspended in the V-shaped wings, is

struts relating to the power plant. The monoplane wing is constructed of a main box spar, very strongly built up from flat sheet and channel section to the front and back of which are bolted the leading and trailing edges of the wing. The wing box is reinforced by two longitudinal walls with strong upper and lower girders and transverse walls placed between. The hollow box girder is water tight, riveted and capable of floating. The Romar is powered by 3 BMW VI engines, giving a total of 1650 to 2160 horsepower. These motors, mounted on "stilts" high above the wing, drive pusher propellers.

The Romar has a wing span of 36.9 meters, a length of 22 meters and a height of 8.5 meters, and it has a carrying capacity of 9060 kilos. In addition to furnishing every possible comfort to 12 passengers, it will probably be fitted either with adjustable seats for night flying or with berths when the passenger service starts.

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CHINA UNLOCKS REMOTE PARTS BY ROAD SYSTEM

Motorbuses Penetrate to Backward Regions as Long-Distance Routes Open

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING—Chinese officials are considering proposals for reconstruction of the war-torn country, but the money for them is not forthcoming. One project, however, has made headway during the past year, and that is the construction of automobile highways in several provinces, which open up hitherto isolated districts to the outside world.

Some highways have been built under the direction of the China International Financial Relief Association, with its American engineers, but perhaps more significance may be attached to those which have been built by the Chinese, with no foreign advice or assistance.

The Chinese Bureau of Economic Information reports that five great highways have been opened to motor traffic during the past few months, and that 13 other highways have been partially completed, and will be finished during the summer. Chinese engineers have also drawn plans for 11 others, and when these have been completed, China will have a finer highway system than in the most prosperous days of empire.

Chinese officials have been impressed by the fact that the highways already completed have paid for themselves within a short time. In a country where labor is cheap, the cost of construction is not great, and highway building is especially useful at times when so many men and women are out of work. As a rule, the provincial governments which build the highways have shared in the purchase of motorbuses which use them, and the profits from these enterprises have been quick and substantial. The Chinese farmers have taken readily to the new vehicles, and automobile buses now run into districts which had never seen such conveyances a year or two ago.

Some of the greatest progress has been made in Shansi, which has been known as the "model province" under the benevolent rule of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan. Some 3000 miles were completed before the civil war stopped the work. Since then an additional 1000 miles has been completed, and another 2000 miles is contemplated during the summer.

Pudding Stone Inn

One of the difficult things to find near the city is a quiet, restful place to spend the night or a week. Here, in a mile or two of the city, is the Pudding Stone. Conveniently situated where the road leads to the south, it is a quiet, comfortable place to stay.

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Exceptionally Fine Quality and Value
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is reflected in Dangler Tailored Clothes for Men in the correctness of style for evening, business and outing wear.

Dangler

TAILOR FOR MEN
Imported Fabrics Exclusively
11 JOHN ST. Cortlandt 8590

NEVASPRED

Showing elastic side straps INDIVIDUALLY ADJUSTABLE.

A woman in a dress with elastic side straps.

Adjusted →

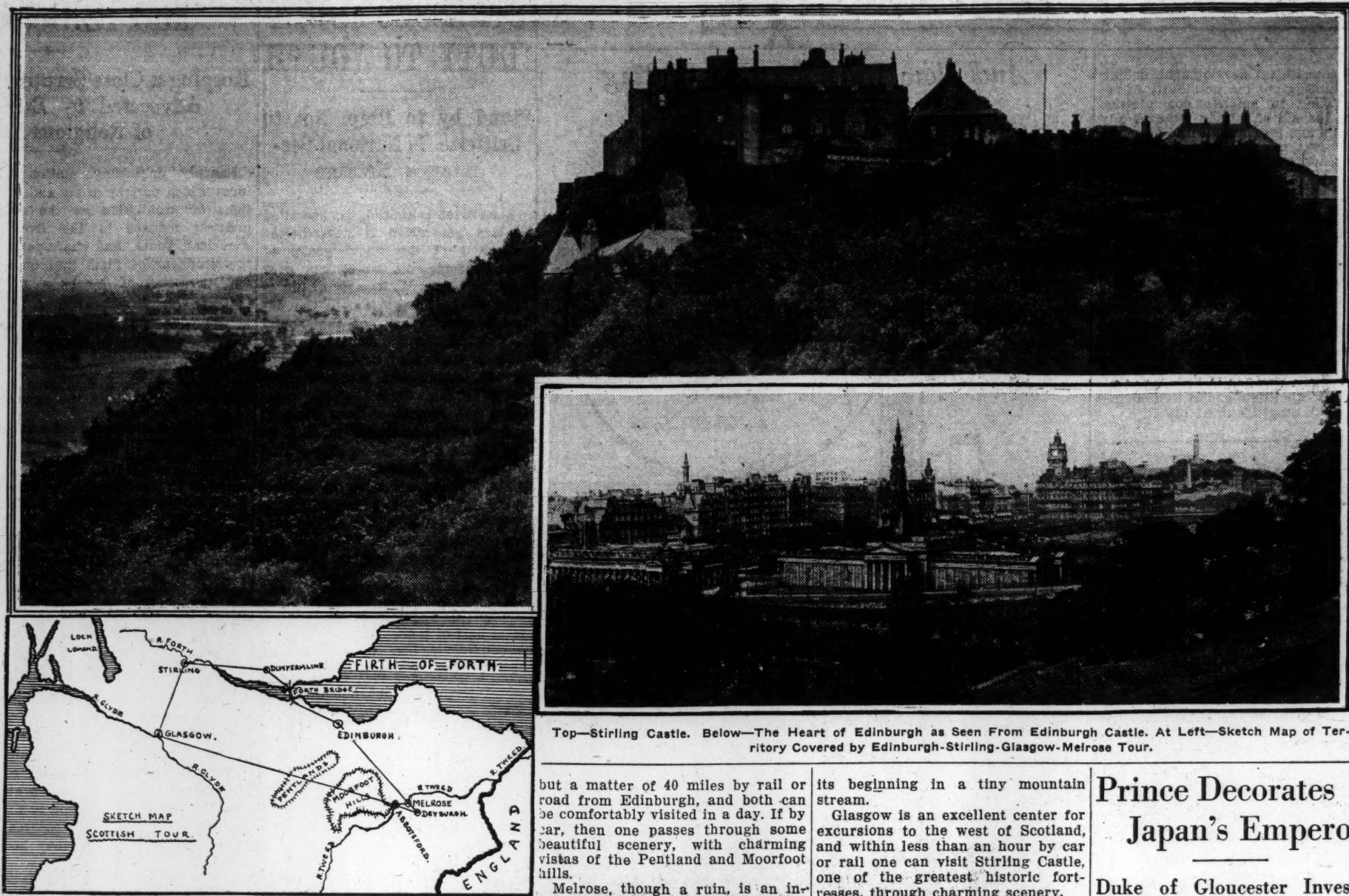
Notes fashions of abdomen and back, also reduction of model's hollow back.

Takes care of the two main distinct points of a woman's figure—the hips and diaphragm—also does away with hollow back.

Madame ALSTON
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In Philadelphia—Frutcher Silk Shop
In Buffalo—Elie Schor, 1210 Main St.

Where Scenes of Romance and Grandeur Cluster Thick to Tell Scotland's Story



Top—Stirling Castle. Below—The Heart of Edinburgh as Seen From Edinburgh Castle. At Left—Sketch Map of Territory Covered by Edinburgh-Stirling-Glasgow-Melrose Tour.

Edinburgh Offers Noble Gateway to Scotland's Storied Treasures

History and Beauty Blend in Ancient Capital Where Every Stone Speaks of Romantic Past—Crumbling Beauty of Abbeys Recalls Border Raids

The following is the first of a series of articles on "Little Tours of Europe."

By CLIVE HOLLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—Edinburgh is one of those cities that one gets to love. Her allure is that of a curious blend of history, romance and sheer beauty. Indeed, an artist has declared "even the smoke of 'Auld Reekie' is more pictorial than any other that I have ever seen in many wanderings."

Seen from Salisbury Crags—a viewing point to be chosen above all—Edinburgh reveals a picture of how distinctive and beautiful the city is. Below unrolls the wide ribbon of Princes Street, that urban thoroughfare, skirted by its pleasant gardens, and there are the temple-crowned Calton Hill, and Holyrood Palace, nestling beneath the shadow of Arthur's Seat, in which many a scene of pageantry has taken place.

It was here that "Bonnie Prince Charlie" held his court, and tasted a brief term of sovereignty. And then, above all, crowning a rocky height and towering above the famous Grassmarket, stands the dour castle.

There is so much to see in Edinburgh, but there is one characteristic that is helpful—the city seems to communicate itself to those who seek its treasures of actual things or of memories.

Let us wander, without much plan other than that of seeing things for a while.

Grim John Knox's House

There is the Canongate, with grim John Knox's house, with its dormer windows, gables and overhanging stories, and then follow the High

Street, the Lawn Market, and round about Castle Hill, with the tortuous and mysterious-looking wynds and flights of stone steps.

In this neighborhood every stone could tell a story and every house provide material for a romance. Here stands the old "White Horse" hostelry, in which the officers of Prince Charles Edward gathered.

Here, too, passed Montrose on his way to execution at Edinburgh Cross; and the balcony may still be seen upon which the victorious Argyle, destined to suffer a like fate, stood to watch his fallen enemy pass.

Near by is the Tolbooth, which played so prominent a part in the historic Porteous Riots of 1736.

Up the High Street is the Tron Church, and a trifle south of it the Old University, close to the Kirk of Fields in which Darnley was slain. One must not overlook St. Giles Cathedral, the first parish church of Edinburgh.

In the Parliament Hall, in which the Scottish Legislature met before the Union, are many fine portraits, and in the lower portion of the building is the National Library, with a million volumes or so, including many priceless manuscripts. Hereabouts, too, one can meet with many reminders of Burns.

One must see the Greyfriars' Church, where the Solemn League and Covenant was signed; and climb to the castle, with its old St. Margaret's Chapel; the ancient hall and other remains of the Royal Palace.

Edinburgh has many other things of interest, but the tourist must seek these for himself. We can promise that the occupation will prove a fascinating one.

Round About Edinburgh

Next to Edinburgh there are some places that must not be left unvisited. One is Dunfermline Abbey, a few miles northwest of Edinburgh across the Forth, which has not inaptly been called "the Scottish Westminster Abbey." In the almost ruined Abbey are the tombs of numberless kings, queens and nobles—who left their mark on Scottish history.

Historic Melrose Abbey, and

Abbotsford, the home of Scott, lie

but a matter of 40 miles by rail or road from Edinburgh, and both can be comfortably visited in a day. If by car, then one passes through some beautiful scenery, with charming vistas of the Pentland and Moorfoot hills.

Meinrose, though a ruin, is an incomparable gem of Gothic architecture, the stone carvings possessing extraordinary beauty, design and delicacy in execution. Refounded by David I in 1136, the abbey had a troubled history.

On the outskirts of Melrose are the Eldon Hills, with three peaks, from the highest of which, on a clear day 'tis said, one can distinguish no fewer than 43 spots famous in history and legend.

Abbotsford, which Sir Walter Scott built on the spot he had dreamed of in his boyhood, is a palatial home, set amid woodlands, with the placid flowing Tweed in the foreground.

The house itself is almost a museum of relics and objets d'art, including the seal of Mary Queen of Scots; Napoleon's pistols, pen case, and blotting book; the sword of Rob Roy and many mementoes of Scott.

Dryburgh Abbey Worth a Visit

Dryburgh Abbey ruins are so close, four miles or so, through lovely scenery, that time should be spared for a visit.

Glasgow forms a great contrast to benign and classic Edinburgh. It has been, not inaptly called "industrial and personalized," but this is not all the truth. Glasgow is the second city of the British Isles and in its life there is so much that is typical of Scotland that it has much interest for the student, and in its way is an impressive, distinctive city.

It has some fine commercial buildings, and in its Cathedral, though disappointing from the outside, has the finest surviving Gothic church in Scotland.

The Clyde is an impressive river, the more so when one recollects that less than 50 miles away one has seen

the mountains of the Scottish Highlands.

Up the High Street is the Tron Church, and a trifle south of it the Old University, close to the Kirk of Fields in which Darnley was slain. One must not overlook St. Giles Cathedral, the first parish church of Edinburgh.

In the Parliament Hall, in which the Scottish Legislature met before the Union, are many fine portraits, and in the lower portion of the building is the National Library, with a million volumes or so, including many priceless manuscripts. Hereabouts, too, one can meet with many reminders of Burns.

One must see the Greyfriars' Church, where the Solemn League and Covenant was signed; and climb to the castle, with its old St. Margaret's Chapel; the ancient hall and other remains of the Royal Palace.

Edinburgh has many other things of interest, but the tourist must seek these for himself. We can promise that the occupation will prove a fascinating one.

Round About Edinburgh

Next to Edinburgh there are some places that must not be left unvisited. One is Dunfermline Abbey, a few miles northwest of Edinburgh across the Forth, which has not inaptly been called "the Scottish Westminster Abbey." In the almost ruined Abbey are the tombs of numberless kings, queens and nobles—who left their mark on Scottish history.

Historic Melrose Abbey, and

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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

The Listener Speaks

ADIO, motion picture and phonograph interests are being drawn constantly together with the development of talking pictures. Two radio programs on Thursday, last, further demonstrated the community of interest which is growing up between loudspeaker and screen.

At 8 through the WJZ chain various people prominent in the motion picture industry joined in a program which immediately preceded the "smile in New York of Ronald Colman's new picture "Bulldog Drummond." Ronald Colman himself was the chief attraction. It was his first encounter with a microphone but he was perfectly at ease. His voice was cultivated and attractive. His remarks in connection with those of interest as any speeches on such occasions usually are. It was interesting, however, to hear the voices of famous people such as Samuel Goldwyn, though it was a little disappointing to find that his tones in no way resemble the familiar roar of his lionine dramatic.

Later in the evening, in the Halsey Stuart program at 10 o'clock another film magnate really had something worth hearing in the way of a talk. William Fox, president of the Fox Film and theater companies and lately prominent in connection with Movietone films and the Movietone News, spoke upon the phenomenal growth of his industry in the last three decades.

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305-309 BRIDGE STREET

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Others \$1.95 and \$2.95
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USED Grand Pianos
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STEINWAY—STEINERT
Knabe, Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Jewett, and others.
Priced from \$350 Up
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A Sure of Quality Dress
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Perhaps no one is better qualified to speak on this subject than are William Fox or Carl Laemmle, both of whom have risen from proprietorship of a "nickelodeon" to leadership of the two largest independent concerns in the American cinema industry. Mr. Fox himself began in 1904 by investing his savings of \$1600 in a small theater in New York. The admission price was 5 cents, and when the house was full the vast sum of \$7.20 reposed in the box office drawer. Today the Roxy in New York, one of the great chain of Fox-controlled theaters, takes in an average of \$100,000 each week. Mr. Fox divided his talk into two sections. He first traced the growth of the industry in the line of artistic

and educational development, ending by pointing out the possibility of reproducing in smaller communities with the aid of talking pictures any great stage productions and of bringing great sermons and lectures to churches and colleges in the same way. He led his listeners to ponder the desirability of replacing country ministers with projectors and actors. He then took up the financial status of the motion picture industry in a very lucid and interesting way.

A few of his figures were worthy of note. It appears that \$1,750,000,000 is now invested in cinema concerns in this country, and that paid admissions each year total \$750,000,000. The weekly attendance at picture theaters nearly equals the whole population of the United States. Evidently Mr. Fox has lost nothing from radio competition, and is well advised in welcoming it now as his ally.

D.M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacifica" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasters' Council. The following stations are continental when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

Concert Artists

Mme. Lillian C. Galsonburg, concert pianist (WJZ) Contemporary American composer 7:30 p. m.

Olive Kline, soprano (Happy Wonder—WEAF Chain). Noted festival artist just returned from Florida. 8:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Paul Oliver, tenor; John Palmer, soprano; Eddie Lennox, contralto (Palomine—West Coast transcontinental). Listen for lovely "Cradle Song" (Capitol Vienna) Kreisler soprano and contralto duet. 9:30 p. m.

Orchestra

Master Musicians (WJZ Chain). Guy F. Harrison, at present in Public, conducting. 9:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WJZ Chain). Harold Sanford, conducting in program of contemporary American composers 7:30 p. m.

Songs of Stephen Foster (La Toscana—WEAF Chain). The American whose greatness is his incomparable 7:30 p. m.

The Toyshop (ABC—WJZ Chain). In "North Country" of merry England, as Jeffery Farson pictures it. 10 p. m.

Musical Lecture

"Music Over the Radio" (Atwater Kent—WEAF Chain). In the well-known Damrosch fashion, this time the Damrosch fashion. 8:30 a. m.

Talks

Katherine Tift-Jones, disease (WJZ). Reads, "The Love of Pierrot and Pierrette" and "The Ballad of the Hard Weaver," with musical background 6 p. m.

John Hayden (WJZ Chain). Chief of Washington Bureau of Detroit News in "Political Situation in Washington, Tonight." 7:45 p. m.

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Hank Simpkins' Sketch Boat (CBS) "The Hand of Fate" 8 p. m.

"The Cabin Door" (NBC Pacific) Southern Negroes pictured in dialogue and "Roads to Romance" (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific) A new version of the Lewis and Clark expedition 8 p. m.

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Annette Hanshaw; Male Quartet (Van Hoesen—CBS). Smart masculine program. 9 p. m.

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EDUCATIONAL



Whether This is Looked Back Upon or Forward To, It Counts for Much to the Girl Who Experiences It and for Much to Those Who Think of the Girl Having It—Camp Newfound, Harrison, Me.

Question of Correct Speech

By HAROLD HOBSON

OXFORD, ENGLAND.—THE perennial fascination which questions of grammar exercises over the ordinary reader of English magazines and newspapers is astonishing when one considers that even to professed scholars grammar is not a very rewarding subject. Yet on all hands one finds evidence of the interest which the average man takes in this apparently dreary of studies; people become absorbed in small points in the mere mechanics of language who would never think of rising to what fine uses language has been put in the works of great writers.

One of the most popular features of a well-known weekly is a couple of columns which for some years now has been regularly filled with grammatical conundrums; and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently delivered a most important political speech, it was not his denunciation of opponents nor his defense of his own party that aroused the keenest discussion in the newspapers, but the question whether Mr. Churchill, in using the term "choate," was enriching the language with a new word or only displaying an ignorance of the rules of grammar. The most recent example of interest in this subject is furnished by a letter to the London Saturday Review, which inquired whether H. G. Wells could be in any way justified in making Puppy Clarges, a character in "The World of William Clarsold," commit the enormity of using a singular verb with a plural nominative in the phrase, "Here's the documents."

Without a Fixed Guide

This is a question worth asking, for it goes right down to the fundamentals of grammar, and fundamentals are always interesting. Before we can answer it we have to consider what are the laws of speech, how they are formulated, who is responsible for them, how far and on whom they are binding. In England it is not easy to give a clear and definite

Advanced Courses for Experienced Housewives

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O.—BELIEVING that most home economics courses are too elementary for the woman who has cooked three meals a day for a family for years, besides managing its budget, a group of Dayton club women have launched a new type of school for housewives, which is meeting with warm response from homemaker students.

It is designed for the post-graduate housewife, that woman who has an unwritten diploma for strenuous work in the kitchen, home, and garden as well as the family exchequer.

A course in family finance taught by Prof. D. A. Magruder of Antioch College typifies the advanced type of instruction given. Professor Magruder has taken into account the fact that the women in his class are past masters at stretching dollars over the family needs as most of them are wives of industrial workers. He is teaching them how to conserve and increase their comparatively small surpluses through wise investment.

The idea for the school was put forth by Edith McClure Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Woman's Club and chairman of family finance for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Patterson enlisted Bryn Mawr, where girls from industry are given an unusual opportunity to extend their education. Instructors at Bryn Mawr, she learned, take into account the enhanced powers of the girls due to maturity and contact with the world, even if their classroom experience has been limited.

"Why not adapt the idea to home-makers?" Mrs. Patterson thought. So she drew upon home demonstration work among rural women, so long sponsored by the Federal Government, for certain material, and with the help of club members worked out the rest according to original ideas.

The N. C. R. Woman's Club school is financed by the Dayton Board of Education, the Federal Government through Smith-Hughes vocational funds, and the National Cash Register Company. The industry bears the greatest part of the expense, but the other半负担 gives it a community-wide scope, that would not be possible if it were not for N. C. R. employees' wives only.

HOME STUDY COURSES

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A. K. CROSS, BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.

answer to these inquiries. In one small part of the subject of speech, pronunciation, there is comparatively little difficulty, for the Oxford English Dictionary is acknowledged as the final authority.

But the O. E. D. is too bulky, difficult, and above all too expensive to be of much direct use to the average man, and it is highly probable that the standard of correct speech generally accepted in the British Isles will soon, on account of the wide range of its influence, be the pronunciation adopted by the announcers of the B. B. C., who speak according to instructions given to them by a committee set up about a year ago, of which Dr. Bridges and Mr. Bernard Shaw are members.

The people least likely to contrive accepted usage without good reason are a country's leading writers and the best educated section of its population, and the general rule may be given that the standard of correct English at any time is the form of speech adopted by these two overlapping classes. An expression is grammatical if it is in accordance with their practice, and ungrammatical if it is not. This is perhaps vague, but it is the most definite thing that can be said on the subject. That is to say, even if these classes overlap one or both of them, the educational and specialized camps are also recreational, not only in that they provide mental recreation, but because their programs include opportunities for organized social activities.

What Is the Object of Speech

Englishmen, however, have to get along without any authoritative help like this. If they really want to know what speech is correct and what is not, they have first to decide what the object of speech is. If it is merely the making of pleasant noises, as some advanced writers believe, then any form of words that falls agreeably upon the ear is permissible. But generally the object of speech is taken to be the communication of ideas, and fundamentally grammar is neither more nor less than a classification of those methods of expression which experience has shown to communicate ideas most effectively. In English the final test by which an unusual expression stands or falls is not, does it agree with the rules laid down in the school textbooks, but,

Early English Foundation Adapted to Modern Needs

London, Eng.—THE History of the Roan

KIRBY, is of considerable interest because it constitutes a cross-section of English educational history from Stuart times until today. In 1644 John Roan, a gentleman of Greenwich, bequeathed estate of the annual value of £95 for the education of as many poor children as practicable up to the age of 15, £2 a year to be allowed to each for clothing. The same estate today, supports two excellent secondary schools of about 500 pupils each, for boys and girls, respectively, and still fulfills the founder's purpose. In the main, these schools are chiefly used by children proceeding from the local elementary schools.

One is impressed as one reads the book with the faithfulness of the trustees through so many decades, and with the remarkable quickening of public interest in education since the middle of the last century.

In 1853 a report issued on the school roused the people of Greenwich to the need for improvement, and from that time it became a center of eager public interest. The coming of state elementary education led to its refounding as two secondary schools, which rapidly assumed an important place in the life of the district. After 1910 its influence was greatly extended by the growth of its social activities, and from that time it became a center of eager public interest. The coming of state elementary education led to its refounding as two secondary schools, which rapidly assumed an important place in the life of the district. After 1910 its influence was greatly extended by the growth of its social activities, and from that time it became a center of eager public interest. The coming of state elementary education led to its refounding as two secondary schools, which rapidly assumed an important place in the life of the district. 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THE HOME FORUM

Mary Webb—An Appreciation

HERE is a country to westward in the English midlands which has been well described as lying on the edges of the hills of difficulty—this is that rather lonely belt of pastoral mixed with solemn woodland forming the borders of "proud Salopia." A country sparsely inhabited and shut away from the rest of England by little dimpled hills, an intermediate land, as it were, looking westward to the wilder heights of ancient Wales and full of memories of old heros, old beliefs, old schemes of living. A district which apart from its sleepy market towns, its Jacobean houses set in fine parklands, its heights crowned with yew trees or old stone circles, one would guess to be historic since some mysterious quality of romance seems to inhere in the very outlines of its rolling pastures, its primrosed dells, its oak woods humped up against the sky and its distant heights all azure loveliness in the morning and flaming glory at sunset.

This is the countryside recently made famous in English-speaking lands by the poems and novels of Mary Webb. Most of her difficult days were lived in it so that one could consider her as an example of the undoubted correctness of Taine's theory that "mille" or natural environment is often a most powerful influence in the character of a writer. At any rate the hills of difficulty were more than allegorical in her case, for in her experiments and art she had to climb. Her journeys made joyful, however, because she was a true poet living in a corner of the world where poetry is rife. Sitting on a sunny hillock, the other day, I, too, looked out across the hammock-shaped plain to those mysterious western heights that so attracted her imagination and which through her writing have lately become familiar to the world. It was so quiet around us that though drawn up at the side of a high road joining two little market towns we might have said, with Prue Sarn, that "it was still enough for some miracle to come about." The plain below was empty; southeastward we could see a line of bluish hilltops and on the highest of these that curious rock known as "The Devil's Chair," to which, in old Shropshire days, came lads and lassies on Palm Sunday morning seeking enchanted awnings of gold. With its beautiful foliage-like summit rose against the clear blue sky, a "rock" in Mary Webb's words, "smooth with age, fronting everlastingness, lonely, imperious, weatherproof." A little lower down to southward were the Stepper Stones with their moss covered, over with whinberry plants, where Deb and Lily, in *The Golden Arrow*, yes, and Mary Webb herself in her market-gardening days, would hover whole mornings long among the wild bushes tipped with crimson searching for those mysterious berries.

As a poet of the countryside Mary Webb will appeal to English-speaking people the world over, for in her verse, the ouzel and the cuckoo sing, the hawthorn foams about the hedges, the wood dove coos and the red rose climbs to look in at the cottage window. In her novels, this same love of nature appears interwoven with old tales, old ways and old tragic failings true to the border character as it was, maybe, fifty years ago. A legend, remembered perhaps as she walked to Shrewsbury thinking of elms and blossoms, and telling herself that she must have known as a small cultivator in that particular period of her career; her youth having been passed in comparative affluence; and, it ill becomes her admirers to regret this difficult period of her life. It was an exceptionally bad market day that she seems to have sat down to consider what merchandise, other than material, she had in the house; to have decided that she had much ancient country love, a minute knowledge of her neighbors and an immense joy in natural beauty, all of which could possibly be shared with the world.

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The Evolution of the Bowed Instrument

To Gasparo da Salò, an Italian born in 1542, is generally attributed the honor of having made the first violins; but beyond the probability that some instruments authentically of his making are the oldest unmissable violins which have come down to us, nothing is known to warrant the assumption that he invented the violin form. . . .

What historians do know on irrefutable evidence is that our king instrument was the first final offshoot of a mixed and often questionable family of bowed instruments, the beginnings of which are lost in the long past of Eastern nations, together with those of the harp, drum and flute.

From about the middle of the Eighth Century of our era instruments played with the bow appear in the historical records of Europe, documentary and otherwise; and by means of illuminated book illustrations and wood and stone carvings, etc., it has been possible for the historian to trace their gradual development from their crudest to more perfect forms.

Generally speaking, two principal forms may be distinguished: In one some see a combination of the Greek lyra and monochord—to which in some way the fiddle is probably an offspring from the East, associated itself with our guitar, and shown in some cases a well defined top, back and sides with gird curvatures, and sound holes; the other was pear-shaped and without sides and more in the form of a mandolin.

From these two forms, especially the first-mentioned one, evolved in the course of centuries, appeared and disappeared under the name of fiddle, fidel, rebecca, rebec, geige, gigue, viol, etc., an indefinite number of bowed instruments of different size, shape, number of strings and pitch, till we reach the time immediately preceding the appearance of the violin. At this period, the majority of bowed instruments representing the successive of this long evolution process, the highest expression of the instrument-maker's art, belong to the viol kind of which the guitar-shaped fidel was the prototype and which lived in the ponderous form of our double bass. Some few are yet also recognizable as the descendant of the pear-shaped minstrel fiddle or rebec, as it was called.

From merely superficial comparison, however, of the violin with any of these instruments, even the nearest related to it in shape, the viola da braccio (arm viol, in opposition to the viol held between the knees, the viola da gamba)—reveal differences so vital and surprising that no conjectures based on it have brought the historian any nearer the solution of the problem of the invention of the violin form, any more than the contention that this could not have been the work of one man but was the fruit of successful labor of many makers unknown to fame, as for instance the gradual improvements on the viol form.

However this may be and what the exact facts and data with respect to the violin, the hand of man never made anything more ingenious and more perfect. Perhaps

Our Dearest Friend

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO FRIENDSHIP in the Bible, and secular literature abounds in lofty sentiments concerning the dignity and grandeur of true friendship. Often friendship constitutes one of the highest bonds. And much good results to mankind through pure and unsullied friendships, which are valuable in proportion as they are unselfish.

The Scriptural standards of friendship are the highest which humanity can conceive or understand. Solomon uttered his exalted thought in these words: "A friend loveth at all times."

And concerning loyalty between friends he says: "Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by hearty counsel." Without doubt Solomon was thinking of high mental endowments when he penned his concept of the important office of friendship. At another time the wise king insisted that "a man that hath friends must shew himself friendly;" and this sums up the art of friendship—expressing love in loyalty, consideration, delicacy of judgment, wisdom, and helpfulness.

Through the revelation of Christian Science all these sentiments are taught and emphasized; and this Science ever leads thought into higher realms wherein mortals can recognize and rightly estimate the best friend mankind has ever had, the loving Saviour, Christ Jesus. On page 49 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy refers to him as "the meek demonstrator of good, the highest instructor and friend of man;" and how truly is this blessed Master "the highest friend."

Since Christ Jesus long ago rose above the vision of men, where are

"Strongest deliverer, friend of the friendless,

Life of all being divine:

Thou the Christ, and not the creed;

Thou the Truth in thought and deed;

Thou the water, the bread, and the wine."

While there is nothing more beautiful in human experience than a pure, unbroken friendship, resisting all earthly shocks and adversity, there is nothing more dangerous than a false, personal sense of friendship. Through perversions of friendship, happiness is cast out, and men and women find themselves sitting amidst "the parched places in the wilderness" of blasted hopes. But even for such as have tasted the bitter dregs of betrayal and condemnation, this dearest friend, the ever present Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, is available to deliver from the dire consequences of a false sense of friendship.

Precious, indeed, is the application of Truth to the temptations which, if indulged, lead to the downward pathway; for this holy influence is a strong guardian in times of temptation. If pressed by the attractions of material sense to go athwart conscience, a Christian Scientist, relying on this spiritual guardian, can invoke the aid of this Saviour, and find himself lovingly protected. Such a pilgrim on the heavenly way can joyfully sing with Solomon: "His mouth is most sweet: ye, he is altogether lovely. This is my beloved, and this is my friend, O daughters of Jerusalem."

Such strains of faith will rebuke error, destroy the arguments of material sense, and proclaim the fact that true friendship is always accompanied with honor, purity, chivalry, mutual esteem, and unbroken confidence. Such friendship is lasting, because it is illumined by the light which comes from the dearest Friend of all, the Christ, Truth.

Song of a Spring Night

The flush of green that dyed the day
Hath vanished in the moon;
The strengthened odours float and play
An unborn coming tune.

One southern eye like this—the dew
Had cooled and left the ground;
The moon hung half-way from the blue,
No disc but folded round:

Light-leaved acacias by the door,
Bathed in the balmy air,
Clusters of blossomed moonlight bore
And breathed perfume rare.

—GEORGE MACDONALD, Poems.

Arabian Hospitality

Early as it was, a little past 6 a. m., I found my plans foisted by the Amir himself, whose messenger was already waiting to bid me to breakfast. I had reckoned without my hosts, and was destined that day to see but little of 'Anzala beyond the interior of its hospitable houses. And, much as I had already heard of . . . the open-handed hospitality of its people and of its complete freedom from any kind of religious or sectarian bigotry, I must admit that my actual experiences astonished and bewildered me. It seemed to me that I had stepped suddenly out of barbarism into a highly civilized and even cultured society, where the stranger within the gates, far from being an object of aversion and suspicion, was regarded as the common guest of the community to be entertained . . . by every household that claimed to count in the local schema of things. . . . My last memories of Central Arabia are intimately associated with the days of my sojourn in this gem among Arabian cities.

There had my . . . figs and peaches and dates. I accompanied the Amir's messenger, 'Abdullah Ibn Rashid by name, to the southern gate, whence, proceeding along lanes between walled palm-groves whose palms, as I was told, bore this year an exceptional burden of fruit, we reached the town, unwall and straggling. A maze of crooked picture-streets, arched over here and there by the upper storeys of the houses on either side, brought us to the Majlis, an irregular nearly lozenge-shaped open space with the great mosque on our left adorned with a lofty curiously tapering minaret and a lower square tower at another corner. Here the Amir is wont to sit in public assembly to transact municipal or judicial business after the public prayers; on all sides are shops, and in every recess the market is held of those streets extending hence through the whole length of the town to its eastern extremity. At the time of Doughty's sojourn at 'Anzala the Amir's house abutted on the Majlis, but we struck up one of the side streets to reach the residence of the present governor, Nafat.

Having had my . . . figs and peaches and dates, I accompanied the Amir's messenger, 'Abdullah Ibn Rashid by name, to the southern gate, whence, proceeding along lanes between walled palm-groves whose palms, as I was told, bear this year an exceptional burden of fruit, we reached the town, unwall and straggling. A maze of crooked picture-streets, arched over here and there by the upper storeys of the houses on either side, brought us to the Majlis, an irregular nearly lozenge-shaped open space with the great mosque on our left adorned with a lofty curiously tapering minaret and a lower square tower at another corner. Here the Amir is wont to sit in public assembly to transact municipal or judicial business after the public prayers; on all sides are shops, and in every recess the market is held of those streets extending hence through the whole length of the town to its eastern extremity. At the time of Doughty's sojourn at 'Anzala the Amir's house abutted on the Majlis, but we struck up one of the side streets to reach the residence of the present governor, Nafat.

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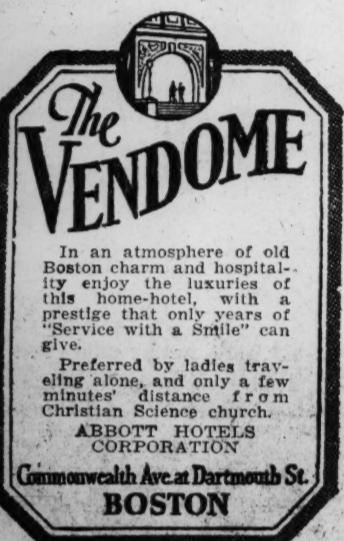
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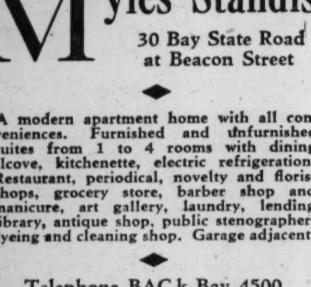
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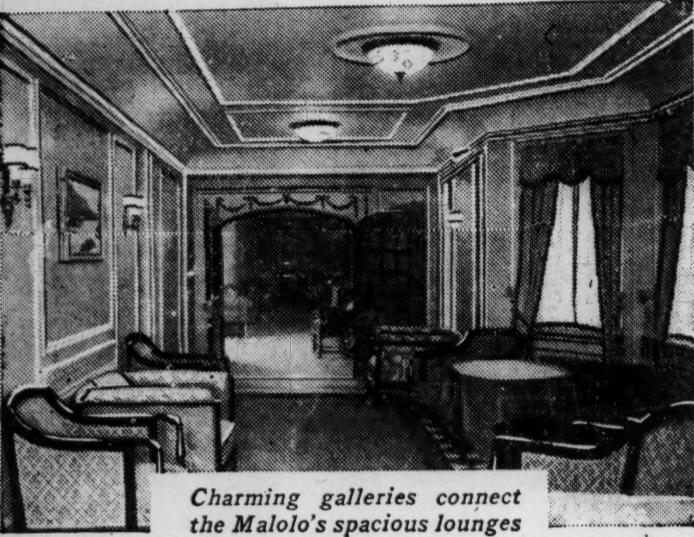
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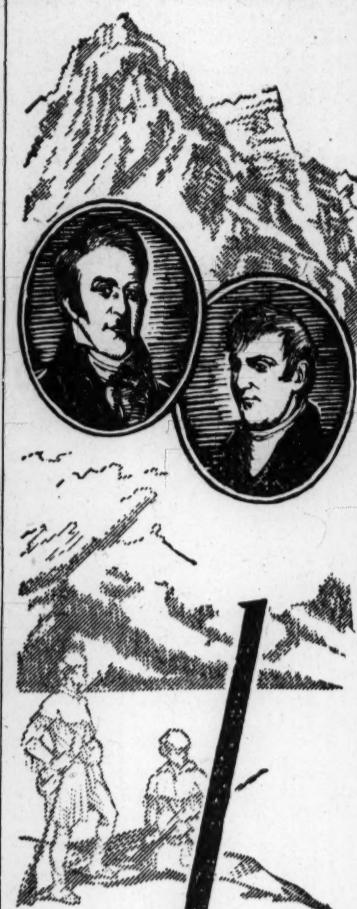
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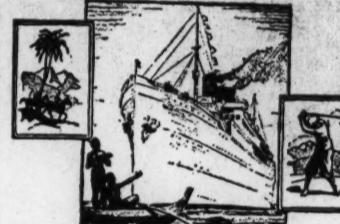
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WORLD PEACE NOT ISSUE IN BRITISH VOTING

Party Lines, It Is Said, to Be Largely Obliterated in Coming Elections

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Prof. Gilbert Murray and Ben Turner, Labor leader, as signatories of the League of Nations Union General Council's statement of policy on the renunciation of war, indicate that party lines will be largely obliterated in the forthcoming general election with respect to Britain's cooperation in implementing the Briand-Kellogg pact.

A questionnaire is being sent by the Council to all parliamentary candidates as to the Unionists' bona fide membership of 765,000 to be in Great Britain and Northern Ireland alone, with power to influence perhaps double that number of votes; it is fair to assume that the candidates, irrespective of party, will not ignore its six rather searching interrogations. Answered in the affirmative by all candidates, it would be binding upon future members of the House of Commons no matter what party returned to power.

Statement of Policy

The League's statement of policy, to which all candidates are asked to subscribe, is as follows:

"The signature of the Pact of Paris for the renunciation of war following upon the Covenant of the League of Nations has made a fundamental change in the character of international relationships, the full consequences of which are as yet hardly appreciated in any country. Now that war has been definitely renounced as an instrument of national policy by all the principal nations of the world, the fear of war and the preparation for war should no longer be the dominating considerations in foreign policy. A study of the science of peace becomes the first business of every nation. That country which can the most rapidly appreciate the change and adjust its policy to the altered circumstances will be the first to reap the fruits of the new era."

Machinery of Peace

The following points are emphasized in the questionnaire:

1. The improvement of the machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The renunciation of war as a means of settling international disputes renders imperative the task of providing alternative methods. The "optional clause," which commits the signatories to a peaceful settlement of all international disputes of a legal character should, in the first place, be signed forthwith. The second step will be the framing of a satisfactory general and all-inclusive arbitration treaty, and with this object the General Act approved by the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations should be carefully studied.

2. The limitation and reduction of armaments by international agreement.

Burden of Armaments

The Paris Pact for the renunciation of war has made the case for the reduction of armaments more overwhelming than ever. Every effort should therefore be made to bring the labor of the Preparatory Commission to a successful issue. No state should be called upon to bear a burden of armaments which has long been intolerable and is now unnecessary. Two essential conditions of progress in disarmament are an immediate understanding with the United States and a determination not to allow this question to be dominated by technical considerations.

3. The withdrawal from Germany of foreign troops, the presence of which in that country constitutes a growing obstacle to international understanding and good will.

4. The general adoption and application of the recommendations of the International Economic Conference with a view to the early removal of barriers to international trade.

Washington Hours Convention

5. The Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention.

In order that the Eight-Hour Day Convention, drawn up in pursuance of the Treaty of Versailles, may be ratified without further delay, the Government should state what changes

it desires in the original draft and lay a bill before Parliament providing for the establishment of an eight-hour day under conditions suitable to the industries of this country and consistent with the principles of that Convention.

6. The Budget of the League.

Since support of the League has been demanded by the present Foreign Secretary to be the keystone of British foreign policy, the growing activities of the League should not be unduly restricted by financial consideration.

Balanced Menus Place Vegetables in Russians' Diet

But Reform Moves Slowly in Face of Years of Heavy Rye Bread and Meat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING.—The appearance in North China of several first-class Chinese newspapers, which have no political affiliations and endeavor to print impartial news of events in this country and other countries, has been one of the most noteworthy evidences of progress under the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). Thus far, the Kuomintang has indicated every evidence of adhering to the theories of freedom of the press, which is a part of the organic law.

The growth of this genuine journalism is regarded as truly remarkable in its rapidity. While there are still many weak newspapers in the field, subsidized by one war lord or another, and frankly devoted to propaganda, the appearance of half a dozen straightforward newspapers in Peiping and Tientsin has been received by Chinese readers with real interest.

The advocates of a more balanced government supported by military factions, the Chinese newspapers were granted no freedom whatever. In all the civil wars, every item had to be submitted to a military censor who passed upon it as to be printed, which he regarded hostile to the interests of the faction he represented. The result has been that Chinese readers had to depend on newspapers operated by foreigners, either in English or Chinese, and necessarily presenting a foreign view of Chinese matters. The foreign-owned newspapers, being under extraterritoriality, were not subject to Chinese law, and could print what they wished.

Japanese Checked

Under this system, a newspaper printed in Peiping by the Japanese in the Chinese language, the Shun-tien Shih Pao, gained the largest circulation in North China, because, although it frankly presented the Japanese viewpoint, its news reports were generally accurate and much more complete than any Chinese newspaper dared to use.

The anti-Japanese movement, however, has now almost completely checked the circulation of this newspaper. It has been affected, also, by the growth of Chinese newspapers which readers could depend.

When Chang Tso-lin left Peiping and Tientsin last June, all of the newspapers in the two cities disappeared overnight. They were not greatly missed, as the people realized they were all so rigidly censored that it was impossible for them to print accurate news or venture independent opinions. Most of them were subsidized by the Chang Government. But immediately new papers appeared, and while most of them were subsidized organs, one or two at first attracted attention for their independent viewpoint, and as the months have passed, others of the same sort have started publication.

Editor Educated in America

The most respected Chinese newspaper in the North at present is the Ta Kung Pao, published in Tientsin and widely circulated in Peiping. The editor, educated in the United States, represents an extremely liberal viewpoint. His attitude is friendly toward most of the foreign powers, and he does not descend to the attacks on various foreign nations which are too common a feature of the Chinese press.

A Chinese news agency serves most of the Chinese papers, and has gained a reputation for impartiality and completeness of Chinese news reports. This news agency, the Kuo Wen, has not yet attempted to cover the world, but is covering China more completely than has ever been done by such an organization.

Because of their lack of unity German Scouts have not been recognized by International Scout Associations. In 1920 in the World Congress held in London, Germany and Russia were the only nations excluded. At an International Boy Scout meeting in England this summer only Republican Scouts and a few small German clubs are to attend.

But a German Scouts Foreign Office has been created which is trying to reunite the German Scouts and establish proper relationship with Scout organizations of other countries. Boy Scouts of all nations are invited to come to Berlin on their way home from their meeting in England and attend the German General Scout meeting at the end of August.

Punjab Opening District Farms

Improved Machinery, Study of Soil and Careful Selection of Seed Recommended

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY.—The three basic needs of the ordinary Punjab farmer are a sufficient supply of pure seed of a good type suited to local requirements, improved agricultural implements of a simple and inexpensive type and knowledge of soil culture, according to an official review on the work of the Agricultural Department of the Punjab Government.

The review draws attention to the fact that district farms are being established all over the Province, and that special attention will be paid to these three requirements.

Apart from the great central institution at Lyallpur, the Province has nine large experimental farms, on which research is carried on into all kinds of problems of local interest.

The Punjab peasant is enterprising and the rural population is scattered in 34,000 villages with an average population of just under 500. The holdings, except in the canal colonies, are small, and do not give full time employment to the adult population.

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Dogs for Sale

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HUGHES OFF TO TAKE WORLD COURT POST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The first prize in the third national competitive examination closed May 1, more than 2000 competitors songs await the judging and distribution of \$5000 in cash awards. First prize will be \$3000.

Shows wide diversity. International leads as the favorite idea expressed by the new songs. There are however, many of the aspirants who adhere to the praise of country usual among anthems.

Army and navy band leaders are prominent among the contributors of American anthems. Other aspirants are symphony orchestra conductors, heads of university and college music departments, directors of music schools and well-known composers and artists.

History shows that the Emperor Claudius invaded this part of Essex. Later the French and the Danes also invaded the neighborhood. Discoveries have been made which all lead

to the probability that the Dene Holes are of great antiquity. I am told that a villager recently found two Saxon knives in one of the chambers. I myself have found barley meal, which must have been hundreds of years old. Bones have also been discovered. I have been down many of the holes, and have found one with four chambers at the bottom, each chamber being about 20 feet square."

2000 Offer Songs in Anthem Contest

International Leads Among Themes—Judges to Award Prizes Totaling \$5000

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CHINESE PAPERS SHOW STRENGTH IN NEW FREEDOM

Importance of Journalism Rises With Removal of Censorship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING.—The appearance in North China of several first-class Chinese newspapers, which have no political affiliations and endeavor to print impartial news of events in this country and other countries, has been one of the most noteworthy evidences of progress under the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). Thus far, the Kuomintang has indicated every evidence of adhering to the theories of freedom of the press, which is a part of the organic law.

The growth of this genuine journalism is regarded as truly remarkable in its rapidity. While there are still many weak newspapers in the field, subsidized by one war lord or another, and frankly devoted to propaganda, the appearance of half a dozen straightforward newspapers in Peiping and Tientsin has been received by Chinese readers with real interest.

The advocates of a more balanced government supported by military factions, the Chinese newspapers were granted no freedom whatever. In all the civil wars, every item had to be submitted to a military censor who passed upon it as to be printed, which he regarded hostile to the interests of the faction he represented. The result has been that Chinese readers had to depend on newspapers operated by foreigners, either in English or Chinese, and necessarily presenting a foreign view of Chinese matters. The foreign-owned newspapers, being under extraterritoriality, were not subject to Chinese law, and could print what they wished.

There is now a campaign for dietary reform under the slogan, "More Vegetables and More Vitamins," but the obstacles to be overcome are considerable. People are slow to change their eating habits; some of the people in charge of the peasant rest-home at Livalia, in the Crimea, declared that one of their chief problems was to persuade the newly arrived muzhiks not to over-indulge in meat.

Then the cost of vegetables is a serious consideration. The vegetable market is one of the few fields in which the private dealer has not been pushed out by the co-operatives, with the result that high prices prevail. Fruit, unless it is directly in season, is also difficult to obtain in Moscow. Now, when it has been found necessary to regulate the consumption of bread, the desirability of persuading people to eat more vegetables is generally recognized.

Germans to Honor First Scout Head

Monument to Organizer of Movement to Be Erected at Mannheim

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG.—A monument is to be erected at Mannheim to Maj. Maximilian Beyer, first leader and organizer of the German Scouts, who fell in the World War.

All German Boy Scout organizations will take part in the celebration, and it is hoped that this meeting, combined with the efforts of the Scout Foreign Office, will succeed in ironing out the difficulties that have delayed the progress of German's Scouts and that soon the Scout work will play as beneficial a part in the training of Germany's youth as it does in other countries.

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LACONIA

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

New York's Greatest Bridge

EVEN in an era when engineers seem to have come into their own, and from all sorts of positions of influence, even from the White House, are leading public opinion, the proportions of the proposed Hudson River bridge at Fifty-seventh Street, New York, will amaze untrained laymen. Only two bridges in the world will be higher. The necessity for providing headway for the traffic in the North River has led the federal engineers to insist upon a height at the center of the bridge of 175 feet above the water, which is forty feet higher than the Brooklyn Bridge. The main span will be 3240 feet in length from bank to bank of the stream, while the side spans are 1590 feet each. But it is in its carrying capacity that the bridge seems to be wholly without a rival. It is to be of two decks, the upper one carrying twenty lines of vehicles of all kinds, including trolleys, besides two fifteen-foot promenades. On the lower deck there is to be room for twelve railway tracks. Two moving platforms also are to be provided for the accommodation of suburban traffic. The total cost of the bridge is estimated at \$180,000,000, and while erected by a corporation which has been working deliberately over these plans for nearly forty years, has now the backing of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which at present is able to land its passengers in New York only by ferry. According to the promoters of the enterprise, the only formality delaying the commencement of work is the approval of the plans by the War Department.

So colossal an enterprise as this affords a suggestive contribution to the story of the development of the great cities of the world. Manhattan Island now is packed with people between the three rivers and the bay which encompass it. Residences are piled one on top of the other until the more modern ones reach a height of thirty stories or more. To get about its crowded streets men burrow under the surface like moles, or travel on railways erected on stilts. It is estimated that in addition to the more than 2,000,000 people who live on Manhattan Island, 500,000 or more pour in daily through the railroads and ferries which give to residents of the suburbs access to its business centers. This bridge will enormously facilitate carrying in and out of Manhattan the people who for reasons of comfort or of economy prefer to live at great distances from the scene of their daily toil.

But it will, of course, increase the congestion of the most crowded business center known to the world. The very facilities that enable people to get away with promptitude will add to the numbers of those who come in every morning to spend the day in various occupations. New subways, new suburban lines, bridges and all the rest do not relieve but increase congestion in the center of the city. What this bridge, and the others that in the course of decades will undoubtedly follow it, may do to Manhattan Island it would require the vision of a seer to foresee. Theorists write and talk about taking industries out of the great cities, about moving the workshop to the neighborhood of the farm, about the construction of garden cities, and self-contained industrial communities, far from the congested centers, but in the meantime some inexplicable and seemingly irresistible force impels men to mass together like ants in a hill. New York offers today the most glaring illustration in all the world of this tendency, though it is apparent in every great city. The problems of the organization of municipalities have just begun to dawn upon the puzzled consciousness of man.

Edison Asks Another

THE records do not show just how Diogenes, carrying his lantern in search of an honest man, expected to recognize the object of his quest. Had the Grecian philosopher been looking for someone endowed with unusual capabilities in addition to honesty, his task might have been even more complicated.

But such is the effort to which Thomas A. Edison has committed himself. Mr. Edison wants to find his successor—a youth who can be fitted to "carry on" his great work, which has been of such incalculable benefit to mankind. Forty-nine young men, chosen from the several states and the District of Columbia, will be asked to answer a questionnaire of Mr. Edison's propounding. The best replies will win a four-year technical education.

Mr. Edison is no novice at the preparation of questionnaires. Eight years ago he drew up 100 questions—ranging from the weight of air to the author of "Home Sweet Home"—and submitted them to employees and applicants for work at his West Orange (N. J.) plant. The value of this test has remained controversial. It would be interesting, indeed, to see the new questions which will aid Mr. Edison in selecting the most promising youth for his purpose. And yet one wonders what the result would have been if such a questionnaire had been submitted to Mr. Edison at the age of twenty-one when he received his first patent. What set of queries could point out the man who, during his fruitful afteryears, would develop the basic inventions for industries whose value transcends all of the gold mined in many centuries?

His simplicity and his patience—what answers could have indicated them? What

formulas could have foretold the loving inscription upon the casement of a house in Frankfurt, Ger., recalling that the great American inventor once paused and looked through that window? It is not by categorical examination that the 2000 painstaking experiments, preceding the discovery of the Mazda filament, could have been envisaged.

But Mr. Edison has a way not only of asking questions, but also of answering them. If the young man of his selection succeeds in making a hundredth part of the contribution of his illustrious sponsor, the new questionnaire will have proved its value and the gracious thought behind it will have been amply repaid.

Is Prohibition Obsolete?

IS THE prohibition law obsolescent in the eyes of the American people? Does the Eighteenth Amendment "lack serious legislative intent"? Is it "an unconsidered legislative act"?

Any opponent of the prohibition law in the United States who seriously suggests that the answer to these questions rests in the affirmative is, we believe, either misleading himself or misleading others. It surely does not help the cause of the wets to pretend that the great majority of the people are becoming indifferent to an amendment which they so overwhelmingly enacted, and it is disingenuous to attempt to excuse violation of the law on the ground that it is an antique and anachronistic statute.

The New Republic, for one, in calling attention to an article in its current issue on the "Ethics of Nullification," remarks that "there is little reality underlying Mr. Hoover's assumption that the citizen is under equal obligation to obey all statutes which happen not to have been repealed." What truth is there or what sincerity of argument rests behind the reference to the prohibition law as a statute which "happens not to have been repealed"? The Eighteenth Amendment didn't "happen." It was the result of nearly a century of public debate and of varied experience throughout the Nation. It was written into the law of the land with greater unanimity than any other amendment to the Constitution ever evoked. Congress today, as the representative of the whole people of the whole Nation, is more unanimously committed to national prohibition than when it presented the amendment to the states ten years ago.

Such a law is not obsolescent. Such a law does not lack serious legislative intent. Such a law is not an unconsidered legislative act. "To identify nullification with violation of the law," says Robert C. Binkley, in his article in the New Republic, "is artificial from the standpoint of jurisprudence." There is no one who has associated nullification with violence of the law more definitely than the wets, for they have frequently avowed their purpose of openly encouraging the violation of prohibition in order to defeat the law, and such sponsorship of disrespect for law will not, we believe, appeal to the American people as either a sound or a sane means of coping with the liquor traffic or of repealing the law which is coping with it.

Elsewhere in his article Mr. Binkley suggests that "if the party that advocates strict law enforcement is defeated at the polls, those who are elected to office have a mandate from the voters to nullify certain of the laws enacted by the sovereign legislative authority." An interesting statement from the point of view of the doctrinaire, to use Mr. Binkley's phrase, but the fact remains that no national party—and the prohibition law is a national law—advocated anything but strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in the last national election, and the party which advocated the most energetic and faithful enforcement of the law received the most emphatic mandate that the Electoral College ever recorded. Such a law is not obsolescent. Such a law represents the earnest intention of the great majority of American people, and President Hoover deserves the whole-hearted and loyal support of all the Nation in his efforts to improve its administration, that the full measure of benefit may be won.

A Hundred Years of Busdom

THE centenary of the London omnibus, it is reported, will be celebrated by a pageant of the various vehicles that since July 4, 1829, have transported passengers from one part of the metropolis to another. Nothing, indeed, could give a more graphic picture of the tremendous change—not only in the means of locomotion, but in social habits—than such a historical dumb show, which will doubt also include passengers appropriately habited.

It is a curious fact that so terrestrial a contraption as the first horse-drawn bus, which astonished and even shocked the Londoner a century ago, should owe its origin to a sailor; but it is a still stranger fact, perhaps, that George Shillibeer, the ex-naval coach builder, who introduced that seven-day wonder to London from Paris, should have had to engage as conductors two naval officers versed in the mysteries of colloquial French and dress them in the habiliments of the sea, in order to save his enterprise from founders during the first weeks of its inception.

The chief business of these gallant seamen was to attract the more venturesome pokebonneted and crinolined damsels who, a chronicler of that time tells us, were very eager to take joy rides, during which they could not only improve their French, but could do so in a way that must have been pleasant both to the conductors and their charges. It is necessary to state, however, that as soon as the bus became more popular the nautical conductors were replaced by the less genteel "cads," who knew no French and whose English was not only robust, but very often strengthened by action that soon gave them a rather unfortunate reputation which still survives with their name.

Another curious feature of the primitive bus was the provision of a small library to help the passengers beguile the tedium of the journey, but this practice, too, was soon discontinued, owing to the common human failing for borrowing books and then forgetting to return them. But by that time the bus had become firmly established, and with its development throughout the last century to the present day a gradual change has taken place in the reputation of the bus conductor, who, along with the policeman, is now regarded as one of the most likable types

on London streets. It is this social change that perhaps accounts more than anything else for the popularity of the bus in London.

Mussolini—the Whole Pyramid?

ITALY'S Government is one of the easiest in the world to assemble. Mussolini has merely to bring himself together and the bulk of his Cabinet is at hand. In his person there reposes the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Internal Affairs, of Colonies, Corporations, Army, Navy, Aeronautics and Public Works. Only five posts remain in other hands. How soon will the Dictator take them over? No one dares say. But it is safe to assume that the present incumbents will be permitted to retain their portfolios only so long as they subordinate their personal views to the majority of the Cabinet, which resides in the person of the Duce.

The Government, it is obvious, is being brought still more completely under the Duce's control. He has the Chamber of Deputies, which with the Senate has just resumed its sessions, so organized that it will respond to his slightest wish. The Chamber is Fascist practically to a man, and is presided over by the former Minister of Public Works, Giovanni Giuriati? The Senate has Luigi Federzoni, once Minister of Interior, as its president. From this it is to be seen that all measures sponsored by the Premier will run smoothly through the legislative machinery. That is just as Mussolini would have it. A short time ago Mussolini was aptly described as the "apex of the pyramid of the state." He has already outgrown the description, for he is virtually the whole pyramid.

His rapid absorption of offices has produced no adverse effect upon the state, but is expected to result in economies. How he will fulfill the duties of nine different offices, each one of which is enough to engage the full time and attention of a man of the highest qualities of statesmanship, is a matter of public interest outside the kingdom as well as within.

The British Film Industry

THE "talkies" have produced a difficult situation for the British film interests. They have come, moreover, just at the moment when the industry was beginning to forget the dark days of 1923, and to look forward to a prosperous future.

For various reasons the United States has in the immediate past shown a greater appreciation of British films than ever before; and in consequence British productions were being undertaken on a large scale and with great hopes. But the advent of the "talkies" is said to have brought these plans to a standstill, for producers, undecided whether the "talkies" will destroy the market for silent films, or will prove merely of a passing interest, are anxiously watching the situation and in the meantime doing nothing at all.

A bold plunge for either talking or silent films would probably be a wiser policy. That the public's liking for "talkies" will vanish as soon as the novelty has worn off is unlikely, for the record of the silent picture gives abundant reason for supposing that the technical defects from which the former now suffer will in time be eradicated. On the other hand, there will probably always remain a large public for the silent film, whatever pitch of perfection is reached by its talking rival.

Rival, indeed, may very well turn out to be the wrong word, for the two kinds of pictures will perhaps fulfill quite different functions and satisfy different needs. The future of the "talkie" seems to lie in a closer and closer approach to realism, the attainment of which will be practically reached when the inevitable technical developments make possible the representation of color and the stereoscopic indication of depth. But the silent film, as the most successful of its exponents have long known, has nothing to do with realism, and very little with the telling of a story, which is obviously so much better suited to the medium of literature.

The strength of the silent film is not in the unraveling of a plot, in which it is handicapped by its artificiality, but in the evocation of mood and atmosphere. In the arousing of abstract emotion, such as the joy of living, which a Fairbanks film never fails to communicate, or the macabre and sinister atmosphere of "Dr. Caligari" and "Warning Shadows," the film has an undoubted advantage over prose literature, and in the hands of a master may even rival the effectiveness of music itself. If the talking and the silent pictures keep to their respective spheres, there seems to be no reason why they should not both flourish side by side.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas.

Victor Hugo

Editorial Notes

With the British elections coming on in a few weeks, it is interesting to glance at the present standing of the various parties in the House of Commons. At the general election of 1924 the figures were: Conservatives 415, Labor 151, Liberals 44, Independents 4. At the moment the standing is, respectively, 400, 160, 46 and 7, with two seats vacant. In other words, the Conservatives have lost fifteen seats in five years, but have still a very respectable majority.

A few years ago most youngsters wanted to take a cloch apart to see "what made it go." Nowadays we find them tinkering with the radio "to eliminate that static" or "to increase the audio frequency." What will the next step be?

If nature with her tried facilities is trusted to store the surplus oil below ground, it would seem as though the eventual profit would be greater and the risk less than if man hoards too much above ground.

"England-to-Calcutta Flyers Forced Down," says headline, and they had only flown 4131 miles. Tut, tut; what are we coming to!

Uncle Lige Pays a Visit

ON a low white chair beside Anastasia's immaculate gas range, sat a little colored man whose chief claim to distinction lay in a mop of kinky gray hair that framed his wrinkled face in a sort of silvery halo. Faster than the quick tongue of his energetic niece could travel in its most strenuous moments, Uncle Lige's high-pitched voice echoed through the kitchen and trailed off into the dining room where I sat in a sunny corner, wholly unobserved, listening to the morning matins of two frisky canaries.

"Tain't likely, 'Tasie," the thin voice remonstrated, "you-all forgot yo' rearin' 'nough to go 'round 'fo' yo' wife folks wif powdah sprinkled on yo' nose—"

"Times is changed, Uncle Lige," Anastasia attempted to explain in a voice of hitherto undreamed-of meekness. "Cause I war rearin' up wen folks went 'bout wif lookin'-glass faces don' mean I ain't gwinne to 'prove myself as times goes 'long. I is learnin' new things ebery day, Uncle Lige, I is."

"Humph!" her incredulous relative grunted. "Rackon you is learnin' things, chile. Who-all learnt you to change yo' ways that Mis' Millie's ma done show you? Who-all learnt you them new-fangled airs, 'Tasie? I axes you a plain, 'sponsible question, an' all you does is stan' up there and spread powdah ovah yo' nose like a sassify bebe, which am jus' what you ain't."

"Po' 'Rasmus," interrupted Uncle Lige, "yo' certainly does entertain yo' frens peculiar."

"Mis' Millie's ma alus say to mak' yo' guests feel at home," Anastasia reminded him, "an' I lowed as how 'Rasmus would feel himself pretty homey, pickin' Mis' Millie's turkey while I done washed up de dinna dishes."

"How he like it?" her persistent relative questioned.

"I war jus' sta'tin' on de silvahouse wen I heerd 'Rasmus shout. I went to de do, an' dar he were a actin' like a crazy man in a circus, a swain' back an' fo' wif laffitah, de tears a rollin' down his face, an' he a slappin' his knees an' mumblin' somethin' I couldn't get head nor tail ob."

"What you do wif him, 'Tasie?"

"You set right down, Uncle Lige. I se'e 'proachin' de heart on my romane. I take 'Rasmus by de shoulder an' I gib him a good shake, an' he sort o' sobered up, an' I say real rasped like, 'Why ain't yo' a unfeather'd dat turkey?' An' he got right off de handle agin, fairie screamin' wif yo' self to some big news, honey. Listen to me real 'sensible': I is High an' Lofty Lady o' our new ledge, 'lectred to that 'portant an' stolt position one week ago yesterday."

Even in the next room Uncle Lige's expression of gratified interest was fully audible:

"Think ob it, 'Tasie," his thin voice quavered, "think ob you-all what war sech a po' lookin' skinny chile, without a mite ob good looks, growin' up to be a High an' Lofty Lady. La, now 'Tasie, you-all wouldn't fool yo' Uncle Lige wif that kin' o' big-soundin' talk if it warn't real truth, now, would you?"

As if to silence any further doubts, Anastasia drew from the safe seclusion of a tin cracker box two lengths of royal purple ribbon, topped off with a dashing yellow rosette, and pinned the shining proof of her exalted dignity to her broad left shoulder.

"That there's speakin' ev'dence, ain't it, Uncle Lige?" she questioned, gravely. "That am the royal 'signia' of my ordah, an' no mistake."

Uncle Lige nodded: "I sho' am proud o' yo', honey," he declared. "My lan', wouldn't Miss Millie's ma rejoice to know you'd turn out so satisfyin'? She done labored to riz you up right, 'Tasie."

"Tain't all due to her laborin'," Anastasia explained laconically. "Mis' Elmer done learnt me some things, too. Co'se, she nevah had no vantages, po' chile. She nevah had no Virginny rearin', but she done de bes' she knowned wifout it, an' I done foun' out whar she got all the sense what she has. She had Virginny fo' bears, same as Mis' Millie's."

Uncle Lige nodded understandingly. "Don' stan' to reason," he declared, "that folks could pick up, wif the good manners an' finement like you-all picked up, that mis'ble habit o' powdah' yo' nose. I done thought yo' lady speake real pleasant like. I might a knowned that war a sprinkle o' Virginny somethin' bout her. But la, honey, they can't be much. Mis' Millie's ma would a knowned a turkey from a buzzard."

Anastasia nodded: "I war real upset 'bout that 'sperence," she admitted, "an' I certainly hopes you-all won't tell Mis' Millie 'bout it, provided yo' sees her agin. Mis' Elmer hadn't no business tellin' her folks. I couldn't all up if she hadn't looked 'pon it as a joke, an' tolle de boss, an' he broadcasted it roun' de country."

Uncle Lige's laughter boomed out with surprising vigor:

"Do you hon' think yo' lady didn't know 'bettah'?"

Anastasia straightened up in surprise: "How come she'd know 'bout such things as turkeys an' buzzards?" Mis' Elmer's city bred, po' chile, she ain't never libbed in de

E. G. R. Y.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

A MEMORIAL to Anglo-American friendship has been set up in the old Norman church in the town of Pickering on the borders of the moors in Yorkshire, where part of it has been opened by the Archbishop of York. The memorial includes paneling given by members of the families of Walter Hines Page and Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassadors in London. Included in it are records of various inhabitants of Pickering who have been associated with the United States. Two of these inhabitants were surveyors who helped to plan the original city of Washington. A third was Henry Ware Clarke, an American of Yorkshire descent, who made the supreme sacrifice for the Allies in the Great War.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the vivacious woman Labor Member of Parliament for East Middlesbrough, is making her debut as a novel writer. Her first venture, "Clash," which is about to appear, is social. Her second, which is to write after the general election, is political,